The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—
Newsdealers throughout the city will supply any one who takes a paper promptly; and any one who fails to get a paper regularly is requested to give information to the Publication Office.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1874.

Government Interference in the South.

The Attorney General refurned from Long Branch this morning. He had a very full conference with the President on the subject of the troubles in the South. The President seemed to be fully sensible of the gravity of the situation and of the necessity for taking measures to protect the rights of persons and property in the South. He authorized the Attorney General to proceed under the various Enforcement acts, and gave him a letter to the Secretary of War instructing that official to send such troops to the South as may be necessary to assist the legal officers of the Government in ferreting out and bringing to punishment the perpetrators of the recent outrages. To-day the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury had a long consultation on this matter, and prepared the circular to the United States Marshals and District Attorneys.

The Secretary of War will, it is supposed, issue orders for the disposition of troops in the South at once. It is believed here that these prompt measures will have the effect to repress future disturbances in the South, the letter of the President affording the most concisive evidence of his determination to protect the rights of all the citizens. The Southern Republican members of Congress, now here, profess to be entirely satisfied with the stand taken by the Administration, and say that it will bring peace to their communities.

The Missouri People's Party.

It is not believed here that the third party in Missouri, whose real object is the re-election of Senator Schurz, will amount to much.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C. September 6, 1874.

Meeting of the Aztec Club.

It having been said that a state dinner was to be given at the President's house on September 14th, as a sort of festive initiation of Postmaster General Jewell into the Cabinet fold, it can be stated on official authority that such is not the case. The dinner which will occur at some time and place mentioned will be given to the Aztec Club, of which President Grant is a member. This club was organized at the close of the Mexican war, and was composed of the regular and volunteer officers of the army of the United States which participated in the conquest of Mexico. Last year the Aztec Club dinner was given by General Patterson, at his residence in Philadelphia. This year Captain Grant, of Mexican fame and now Chief Magistate of this Republic, will be the host.

Return of the President.

The President will not return to the Capital for the winter until about October first.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1874.

The Supply of Stamped Envelopes.

The rejection of the bids opened on August 14th for the furnishing of stamped envelopes for four years, threatens to occasion some embarrassment to the Postoffice Department. The first advertisement afforded ample time for parties to make the necessary preparations for the supply before the present contract ran out, on October 1st, but because of the uncertain manner of bidding, which then Postmaster General deemed it necessary to reject all the bids. The law requires four weeks' advertisement before bids can be opened. That time will not expire until September 18th, which leaves but twelve days in which to meet the demands of the department. It appears also that no special provisions have been made in the present contracts to cover such a contingency as now arises, and the decision of one of the Attorney Generals declares that an extension of a contract is not warranted by law. This dilemma is by no means pleasant to the Postoffice authorities, and there is danger that the supply of stamped envelopes will run out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1874.
THE PRESIDENT TO SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The following letter was received here to-day.

LONG BRANCH, September 2, 1874.
General W. A. Belknap, Secretary of War:

The recent atrocities in the South, particularly in Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina, show a disregard for the law, civil rights and personal protection which will not to be tolerated in any civilized government. It looks as if, unless speedily checked, matters must become worse until life and property will receive no protection from the local authorities until such authority becomes powerless. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the government to give all aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized. To this end, I wish you would consult with the Attorney General, who is well informed as to the outrages already committed and the localities where he greatest danger lies, and so order troops as to be available in case of necessity. All proceedings for the protection of the South will be under the Law Department of the Government, and will be directed by the Attorney General, in accordance with the provisions of the Enforcement act. No instructions need, therefore, be given to troops ordered into the Southern States, except as they may be transmitted from time to time on advice from the Attorney General, or as circumstances may determine hereafter.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

entennial Celebration of the First Meeting --Oration by Henry Armitt Brown--Letter of Regret from the President.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.—OLD Carpenter's Hall is gaily decorated to-day in honor of the Centennial celebration of the meeting of the first Continental Congress that building. Appropriate ceremonies ook place, the main feature of which was oration by Henry Armitt Brown. The uilding will be open to the public and luminated this evening, and a band of usic will be in attendance. Vice President Wilson was present. The hall was owded and the court packed. The following letter of regret was received from President Grant:

LONG BRANCH, September 5.
John M. Ogden, Walter Allison and Richard K. Betts, Committee of Carpenter's Hall Company:

Your invitation to me to attend the ninetieth anniversary of the meeting of the Continental Congress in their hall this city, has, from an accumulation of papers and letters during my recent absence, escaped my attention until this moment. Please excuse the apparent neglect. It would have afforded me pleasure to attend the exercises on an occasion of so much interest. I hope they will be attended with all the interest such an occasion would naturally inspire.

Signed) U. S. GRANT.

THE INVASION OF THE BLACK HILLS.

neral Sheridan Puts his Veto on the Outfitting Expeditions.

CHICAGO, September 4.—Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day, sent the following order by telegraph to Brig. General R. Terry, St. Paul, Minn:

Should the companies now organizing Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon trains, destroy the outfit and arrest the leaders, fining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country you could easy succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such a force of cavalry in pursuit as will accomplish the purposes above named. Should Congress open up the country for settlement, extinguishing the treaty rights of the Indians, the undersigned will give cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills. A duplicate of these instructions has been sent to General Ord, Commading Department of the Platte.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

MISSOURI.

ominations by the People's State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 3.—The People's Convention ran nearly all day, coming the full ticket, as follows: Governor—C. P. Gantry, of Pettis county; Lieutenant Governor—S. W. Headlee, of Greene county; Secretary of State—W. R. Lefett, Marion county; Auditor—E. C. Hale, of Clinton county; Treasurer—Jno. Fisse, of St. Louis; Attorney General—D. S. Mitchell, of Jackson county; Register of Lands—C. J. Quisenberry, of Anderanin county; Superintendent of Public Schools—John Monteith, of Iron county; Supreme Judge—— Howell, of Monroe county, for the long term, and Lewis Houck for the short term.

INDIA.

ld Crop Prospects--Condition of the Afflicted Districts.

CALCUTTA, September 6.—Favorable rains have fallen during the past week, and the crop prospects are fair or excellent everywhere, except in Hoogly district. The Government is in hopes of being able to close its relief operations in fifteen districts by October next; but ten other districts will still require help for an indefinite period.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

DISTURBANCES ON THE FOURTH.

PARIS, September 5.—There were serious disturbances at Meze, in the Department of Herault, on the fourth of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. Gendarmes fired on the rioters, of whom one was killed and nineteen wounded. Reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were immediately ordered to Meze, and entered the town yesterday. No further trouble is apprehended. Slight disturbances are reported in other places on the fourth inst., and at Lyons several arrests were made.

VICTOR HUGO PROPHESIES ANOTHER WAR WITH GERMANY.

PARIS, September 6.—Victor Hugo has written a letter declining an invitation to the Peace Congress at Geneva. He says peace cannot be established until another war has been fought between France and Germany. He points to the existence of a deep and undying hatred between the two countries, and declares that the war will be a duel between the principles of monarchy and a republic.

Spain.

THE GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR FIRED ON BY CARLISTS—TWO DOZEN SHELLS THROWN INTO GUTERIA.

SANTANDER, September 6.—The German men-of-war, Nautilus and Albatross, returned to this port last evening from San Sebastain. The Carlists fired on them from Guiaeria, ten miles west of San Sebastain. The Germans replied by throwing twenty-four shells into the town.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Kellogg Offers a Reward for the Coushatta Murderers---He also Gives a Detailed Account of the Outrage.

NEW ORLEANS, September 3.—Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation, placing a reward of $5,000 a head on all the persons implicated in the Coushatta affair, and accompanying his proclamation by the following statement to the public:

Having felt it my duty to issue my proclamation offering a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers in the Coushatta outrage, and to the end that the law abiding citizens of the State may fully comprehend the magnitude of the crime committed and be induced to render more active assistance to the officers of the law, I deem it proper to make the following statement. These facts are gathered from reliable information received at the Executive Department:

On or about the 28th day of August, 1874, a body of armed men, belonging to a secret military organization, known as the White League of Louisiana, assembled in the town of Coushatta, parish of Red River, in this State, for the purpose of compelling by force of arms the State officers of that parish to resign their positions. These officers were men of good character, most of them large property holders, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. They held their positions with the full consent of an admittedly large majority of the legal voters of the parish (a majority of which being Republican parish, as admitted by the fusion returning boards). The only known objection to them was that they were of Republican principles. Frank Edgerton, the duly qualified Sheriff of the parish, in strict compliance with the laws of this State and of the United States, summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens, white and colored, to assist him in protecting the parish officers in the exercise of their undoubted rights and entitles from the threatened unlawful violence of the White Leaguers. His *posse*, consisting of six-five men, were overpowered by a superior force assembled from the adjacent parishes and finally, after several colored and white men had been killed, surrendered themselves prisoners, with the explicit guarantee that their lives would be spared, if the more prominent Republicans would agree to leave the parish, and those holding civil offices would resign their positions. These stipulations, though unlawfully exacted, were complied with on the part of the Republican officials, who were then locked up in the jail for the night. The following named persons were amongst those so surrendered and resigned: Horace H. Hollister, planter and ex-collector of Red River, and Deputy United States Postmaster, in charge of the Postoffice at Coushatta; Robert A. Bewees, Supervisor of Registration of De Soto parish; Clark Holland, merchant and Supervisor of Registration of Red river parish; W. F. Howell, Parish Attorney and United States Commissioner; Frank S. Edgerton, Sheriff of Red river parish; M. C. Willis, merchant and Justice of the Peace. On the following morning, (Sunday, the 30th of August), these persons were bound together, two and two, and conducted by an armed guard to Mc-Farland's plantation, just over the parish line of Red river, on the boundaries of Bossier parish and about forty miles east of the Texas line. There they were set upon and deliberately murdered in cold blood. On the night preceding the murder, a body of forty members of the White League of Caddo parish, mounted and armed, left the city of Shreveport and were seen riding in the direction of the place where the murder was subsequently committed. Their bodies were buried where they fell, without inquest or any formality whatever.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

"WHITE" ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

Special to the Picayune.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 3.—Additional information of a reliable character, fully confirms Major Stephenson's statement, and gives additional particulars of the Coushatta affair. The shots which wounded Dickson were fired from Twitchell's house, where Dewees, Edgerton, Twitchell, Howell, Willis and Holland were congregated with a party of negroes, all armed. Mr. Dickson had conversed with them a few moments before they shot him. The conversation was far from violent and the assault was without the slightest provocation. A number of negroes who came into Coushatta after the trouble, to surrender their arms and ask the protection of the whites, stated that Twitchell and others, the above-named parties, had furnished them with arms and ammunition, and told them that they had come there for them to strike for their rights. A respectable white lady, above Coushatta, was approached by a negro, who drew his pistol upon her, cursed her, and told her that the negroes intended to kill everything in the country that looked white. The miscreant escaped. Everything was quiet, in Red River at last accounts. The false statement emanating from Kellogg, that the people from Caddo parish had anything to do with the disturbance, is absurd. The affair was over before a suspicion of it was entertained by a respectable white person in Caddo, with the exception of the southern point of the parish, where there are very few whites. A courier from the upper point of Red River did not reach Shreveport until Saturday, whereas the disturbances were all fixed by Friday morning.

ST. PAUL.

Some Awful Things Expected from a Legislative Committee's Report.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 3.—The air is full of rumors regarding revelations expected to be made by the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIlrath. The Committee has sat during the recess, is now in session in this city and will complete its report and present it to the Governor to-morrow. Damaging revelations are expected, and are semi-officially endorsed by members of the committee. Their report is not yet completed, and their conclusion cannot be obtained to-night; but if current rumor is not more than unusually at fault, the report will attempt to show that Chas. McIlrath, and ex-Governor Austin will be implicated.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Swift Punishment for an Insult to Ladies

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 3, 1874.

Last night, Dan McGregor, when drunk, entered the house of Mr. Martin, at Lawrence Furnace, back of Ironton, and grossly insulted the ladies of the house. They called to their assistance George Martin, who, in an altercation with McGregor struck him heavily, dislocating his neck and causing instant death. The coroner's jury to-day fully exonerated Martin from blame.

Suicide at Eldersville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HALLIN'S, PA., September 3, 1874.

At an early hour this morning, Mr. L. M. Steen, of Eldersville, Washington county, arose and went into the yard, were he committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, causing his instant death. He made his will and had it witnessed last night, but no suspicion was caused by this, as he seemed to be in his usual good spirits.

It is said that during the coming winter *mode* will prescribe silence in women. If this be so, it is plainly an invention of the stupid to prevent the brilliant from gaining *eclat*.

ST. PAUL.

Exposure of Defalcation of Ex-State Auditor McIlrath---Irregularities to the Amount of $89,559.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept 4.—The Committee appointed by the last Legislature, consisting of two Republicans and one Democrat, to investigate the transactions of the late State Auditor, Chas. McIlrath, on account of the School and Swamp Land funds, which were in his charge as State Land Commissioner, *ex officio*, to-day made a unanimous report showing a startling state of things. A portion of the committee's report had been anticipated by certain outgivings, but its effect can scarcely fail to be more profound and astonishing than the result of the late investigation into the irregularities of the State Treasurer. The committee include the evidence taken by them with their report, and both evidence and report are very voluminous. The committee claim to have discovered defalcations on the part of McIlrath to the amount of $89,559.

The committee discover ample evidence that McIlrath, while State Auditor, was secret partner of parties trespassing on the school and university pine lands under the charge of the Auditor, and give a schedule of lands so occupied. The testimony of P. M. Myers, of New York, tends to convince the committee that McIlrath kept for two years, Missouri State bonds belonging to the School Fund in the hands of Myers, on which he (McIlrath) regularly drew interest, which is unaccounted for. The bonds were finally legally transferred to the School Fund. After alluding to many other transactions which McIlrath failed to explain, whereby the State, or the School, University or Swamp Lands' Fund was the loser, carrying the proved defalcation of McIlrath up to eighty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, the Committee say:

"Your committee having ascertained the foregoing facts, the inquiry suggested itself as to what remedy the State had, if any, to indemnify itself for the losses thus developed. Mr. McIlrath executed no official bond to the State at the time of, or since the commencement of, his last official term of three years. His official oath was duly filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, but no bond of the State Auditor. It is impossible for your committee to explain why the Executive, Hon. Horace Austin, should have overlooked so important an official duty."

No other charge of direct complicity with McIlrath is made against ex-Governor Austin. The committee close their report as follows:

"Your Committee cannot conclude this report without giving expression to their regret at being compelled to make these disclosures. They do it sorrowfully, and only in obedience to the stern demands of the public duty and responsibility imposed on them by oath. The people of our young State can learn of the facts herein disclosed without feeling humiliated and indignant at discovering that one of the most sacred trusts ever imposed upon a public official has been thus violated. Every citizen of Minnesota has felt especial pride in the belief and assurance that our school funds secured to his children, and to generations unborn, the means whereby they were to become educated and elevated above the common country, and to now learn that the State has been defrauded of any portion of that fund, which all should guard with their lives if need be, will cause him a feeling akin to the desolation of his heart."

The report is signed by John S. McDonald, Lucas F. Hubbard and Wm. McKusick, Committee.

ARKANSAS.

Completion of the New Constitution--- Timely Resolutions Passed by the Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, September 7.—The enrolled copy of the new Constitution was to-day read at length in the Convention and signed by all the members, but seven Republicans. During the session the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, It is well believed that the Constitutional Convention of the State of Arkansas is composed of representative men of the State and,

Whereas, It is their desire to give expression to the sentiment of the people of our State, and,

Whereas, It has been said and published that, on account of turbulence, lawlessness and animosity to loyal men of the United States Government, they could not live in security and peace in the State of Arkansas, therefore, be

Resolved, That in the supremacy of the law and its faithful and just administration alone are found all those guards for the sacred and inalienable rights of man and the hope of peace, prosperity and the blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and fearing if in the power of politicians in Congress, or of the officers of the Treasury, to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to disappoint the reasonable expectations of trade and commerce, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, and, generally, to overturn that stability and settled policy which is the necessary life principle of our people. In other States, where the Democracy propose the national currency shall be made to consist of a return to the old scandalous system of State and wildcat banks, under which no man knew the value of the note in his pocket without a bank note detector, and then only by a skilled expert. A system by which the intelligent man is my audience to say whether mere insane financial schemes were ever projected, or whether a more gigantic fraud upon the people was ever known than that into which the opposition have fallen in their wild reaching for straws to save them from drowning. No two States agree, and the leaders of the party in one State harmonize. Senator Thurman, who until recently was understood to be the leader of the party in Ohio, but in the nation, adheres to the old Jackson doctrine, is opposed to national banks, and now comes in favor of a return to specie, while Governor Allen, the new leader, who, by his own admission got his seat in Congress by the Democratic party professing to be in favor of paper money, declares that the volume of currency to be insufficient to do the business of the country. And so the Democratic Executive Committee of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is paramount that the Senator Thurman shall take no part in the campaign, though how far the *Enquirer* is authorized to speak for the party, or whether it is the mere personal organization that, with divided counsels, is leading the party to defeat, with its crude opinions and wild schemes, proposes to supplant the Republican party and which promises to be possible, in order that an injunction of the two forces might be made as soon as "the affair of the Ohio are determined." The reason why Sir William Pepperell did not accompany the expedition is given in a copy of another letter from Gen. Braddock, in which it is said that Sir William having been appointed a "Major General in the King's army, a command of those Provincial troops would be inconsistent with his rank." There are papers of previous date relating to the Louisburg expedition. One of the 9th of September 7, 1745, directed to Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Pepperell, is the account of money paid for the use of the Western Army, and is signed by Col. Shirley. Another, of November 6, at Louisburg, and addressed also to Sir William Pepperell, speaks of his Excellency, Gov. Shirley, and is a draft on the currency to pay workmen. There is also a petition dated London, July 1, 1746, to the Duke of Newcastle to obtain a pardon for a Louisburg expedition, and signed by Christr. Kilby, agent to his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England. The same Christr. Kilby, as the administrator of the estate of Gov. Belcher, died May, 1747, a long letter of which the following is the beginning: "Honored Sir:—I have delivered to Major Wise, who is a passenger in one of his majesty's men of war, your patent for baronet, in a box, with the broad seal. The grant of arms from the Herald's office, in a gilded silver box, and a small box containing your own watch and Lady Pepperell's, with a gold chain, an egg, a seal, a crystal heart and a picture of the Duke. Also, your own seal, a very neatly cut, and a box with the impression of the three faces." Besides these interesting documents and others from the same family, Gen. Wilson has the spectacles and a shell snuff-box of Lady Pepperell, and a needle-book in which two of the leaves are made of the beards of the two Kings of Spain at the time which Sir William Pepperell wore at the taking of Louisburg.

The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

From the Ohio Farmer.

There will be no bill or business come before the next Senate of the United States that will in any way compare in importance with the proposed and now pending treaty with Canada, embracing as it does the whole agricultural products of the United States—agricultural, mechanical, mining, artizan, in short, our whole American industries, all combining, proposing to bring all such products in direct competition with like foreign products in and for our own market, with our present tax. Should the Senate of the United States, which expressly confers upon Congress—not upon the President and Senate—the regulation of commerce with foreign nations,

Wool growers and other industrial citizens who are opposedto free trade and the surrendering of the American market to foreigners, should make their protest to United States Senators and the President before the meeting of next Congress, and bring to bear all proper influences through Congressmen and others.

Free trade! Anti-American citizens and sojourners in our country are exercising their influence to obtain the passage of this treaty of abominations.

GLENN & BROTHER.
NOBLESTOWN, August 30, 1874.

GREED FOR GAIN.

Adulteration in Food and Drink--Something for the Ladies, Too.

[From the Boston Globe.]

We adverted, in the course of a brief review of the report of the Board of Health of this city, to that portion of it coming under the head of "Chemical Analyses of Articles Liable to Adulteration," and treating upon the frauds practiced upon the public by manufacturers of and dealers in the various preparations coming under the head of necessaries and luxuries of life. Anxious to know just how far these frauds extended in this city, and to what extent the people were justified in believing in their existence, the Board authorized the purchase, in sufficient quantities for analysis, of samples of articles in daily family use, and submitted them for analyzation to one of our best practical chemists. These articles included yeast and baking powders, tea, coffee, sugar, vinegar, confectionery, pickles, canned fruit, chocolate, pepper, spices, cream of tartar, kerosene, and malt liquors. In addition, the principal preparations for the skin and hair so extensively advertised throughout the country were subjected to like tests. In the report an exact analysis of the component parts of these various samples is given, leaving the reader to judge of his chances for long life and freedom from dyspepsia as a regular consumer of artificially prepared edibles and drinkables.

As far as Boston goes, the old tradition of "sending the sugar" goes for naught. Out of fifteen samples purchased at different places, not one presented traces of adulteration, and while the confectionery tasted was in most cases adulterated with flour, nothing absolutely harmful was detected, except in the sugar toys, where a variety of colors were used for effect. The yellow coloring in these toys was found to be due to antimony and lead, the green to arsenic and copper, and the blue to Prussian blue—all deadly poisons. Mothers will do well to take a hint from this statement, that the days of their children may be long in the land. Five samples of ale and lager beer were tested to ascertain whether the wholesale charges of their adulteration, so constantly made, were well grounded. It has generally been supposed that period, alkaloids, etc., were added by manufacturers to increase the bitterness and intoxicating power; but, according to the report, "no indications were obtained of the addition of any deleterious body," leading to the belief that the adulteration of malt liquors in this part of the country is of very rare occurrence. Chocolate was shown to be largely adulterated with sugar and flour, and prepared coffee with chickory, peas, beans, etc. Some of the preparations sold as coffee were found to be absolutely free from the presence of that terry. In teas, the fraud was even more universal and apparent. Only the low grade teas, such as are sold by grocers and retailed at from 25 cents to fifty cents, were tested. Some of the samples procured were utterly worthless. These were composed of willow leaves, dust and small sticks and twigs, and in several were found lumps of clay and sand as large as peas. Out of a dozen samples, but two were found which, by the stretch of imagination could be called "tea." All the preparations of mustard, even that endorsed as "Extra Fine," were found to be adulterated with flour, and not pure mustard flour. Most of the samples of pepper were more or less mixed with husks, wheat, flour, etc. Of twenty-two specimens of kerosene examined, only two were found which could be used with perfect safety, the majority of them being absolutely dangerous. In this connection, that all the "patents" and "processes" professing to purify kerosene oil and render explosive oil safe, are unmitigated humbugs, and that the article is retailed at seventy-five cents and a dollar a box, are shown to be potash, alum and common salt, slightly tinted with aniline color, and costing, box and all, not over two cents.

Ten of the most popular preparations for the hair and skin were carefully tested, the result in each case being the same. All the "Ambrosias," "Restorers," "Renewers," "Vitalias" and "Vigors" were found to contain lead in some form or other, chemical action of lead and sulphur. "There can be no doubt," says the analyst, "that the use of these preparations is attended with the gradual introduction of lead into the pores of the skin, and thus into the system." Two suggestive points are noted in connection with these analyses, first, that preparations for the hair are metallic and poisonous should be advertised and urged upon the public as vegetable, and capable of renewing the hair; and second, the enormous disproportion between the cost and selling price of these dyes; the former, including the bottle, being but a fraction of currency above from $1 to $2. Some of the cosmetics and face powders are of even a more dangerous character than these. Some of them contain oxide of zinc, lead, and what is usually used as one, which has been in great demand as "moth and freckle lotion," contains mercury, lead, zinc and bismuth, three of them being virulent poisons and sure of producing bad effects. Other preparations consist merely of highly perfumed soap or gum, harmless in themselves, but while costing not more than one or two cents, with the box, are sold for fifty or seventy-five cents. It is no argument in favor of the manufacturers to say that women would use these preparations in any case, whether their character was known or not. The suggestion of the analyst, that all cosmetics and preparations should state upon their labels whether they contain anything injurious in their composition, is an excellent, although impracticable one.

These revelations will be hardly be looked upon with favor by those immediately interested, but they are too important to be confined to the State's city documents. The people ought to know what they eat and drink, and whether there is not a chance of eating and drinking something better at the same price. The general public is not educated up to the Mithridatic standard as yet, but it is very evident that it will soon need to be if this sort of thing continues. A little healthy legislation is needed in this direction, and we trust it will be moved for at the next session of the General Court.

A FRONTIER REMINISCENCE.

How George Bodine Lost His Scalp at the Base of Medicine Bow.

[From the Colorado Democrat.]

The recent arrival of ex-Vice President Colfax in Denver recals to mind a half-forgotten but never published incident growing out of his famous trip across the plains in 1864 or 1865. At that time Capt. Humphreyville's Company K, of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, was stationed in garrison at Fort Halleck, a small fortress on the Overland Stage Line, near the base of Medicine Bow Mountain. This fort has long since been abandoned as a military post, the Pacific Railroad having rendered military protection to stage-coaches unnecessary. When Colfax and his Congressional party passed through Fort Halleck, the writer happened to be one of the detail of four soldiers ordered out as a special escort or scout to follow the illustrious party to Bridger Pass, after which we were instructed to return. Our mission was performed faithfully. We saw the coach with its load of notables go dashing down the other side of the range, and with many a hearty and gleeful voices turned our horses for a gallop back to the fort. As we moved rapidly along over the sagebrush and grease-wood in the valley between Medicine Bow and Elk Mountains, a drove of sage hens attracted our attention and separated our party. Bodine and Hilton, a little thought of the danger then so near us, and the horrible fate awaiting the bravest and boldest of the party—poor George Bodine. He had just fired at a flock of sage hens, or grouse, when, with a chorus of horrible whoops and yells, a party of Sioux rode up out of a ravine, which, with the sagebrush, had concealed it from our observation, and after discharging a cloud of arrows, mingled with slugs and bullets, at us at long range, galloped toward Bodine, who was by this manoeuvre cut entirely off from us. We counted sixteen or seventeen of the blood-thirsty devils, and opened fire upon them from a friendly clump of brush in which we sought shelter. Poor George! he realized his danger in a moment; his only hope of safety was in flight. His horse, though tired from still ahh gallop after the sage hens, was texas pinto, and once the scrubby ponies out of the Sioux and if he could reach the ferry at North Platte, he would be safe. But, for the bravest of comrades, the pride of a proud mother and father, who to this day mourn his horrible fate! His horse, frightened by the yells of the red demons in pursuit, reared and plunged, maddened by an arrow or two which had struck it, became unmanageable, and in a fatal moment the bridle-rein broke from the side of the bit. The terrified steed now unrestrained brute turned toward us. To reach us it must come in contact with the Sioux. It was an exciting race, but a hopeless one for the poor young soldier. We dashed out to meet him in his fatal race. He came closer to his cruel foes. His carbine he threw away and drew his Remington revolver. This he emptied at the Sioux at close range, and two fell headlong from their saddles. Then he turned his horse down forward upon his saddle as if to avoid the coming blows. But it was not for that he crouched. It was the fatal colts of the brutal, cowardly Sioux. The next instant dropped over him, and we heard his heart-piercing shriek as he was dragged backward from his horse, which galloped past us in safety. How poor George suffered while being hacked to pieces by the fifteen red fiends, none can tell. As we galloped away we heard his horrible cries for mercy while his scalp was being torn from his head, and to this day, when thinking of that horrid incident, those screams of agony ring upon the air.

THE FINANCES.

Extract from Governor Noyes' Columbus Speech—Position of the Parties on National Finances.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

The Democracy have held their State Conventions in Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri—one Eastern and five of the great Central States; and inasmuch as they are clamoring to overthrow the present system of financial management, it is worth our while to inquire what they propose and offer in its place. If there is substantial agreement among the members of a party so large as that of the opposition, their theory deserves a candid and deliberate consideration. But let us see. The Democratic State Convention of Maine declared in unequivocal terms for absolute free trade and direct taxation. These Democrats by the sea will tolerate no tariff whatever, protective, revenue, or otherwise; they would abolish the duties on imported luxuries, which yield us $80,000,000 a year, and the internal taxes on liquors, beer, and tobacco, which give us $100,000,000 more, and levy upon your farms and homes for means to carry on the government, and defray its necessary expenses. The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania is for once silent upon this subject, though it is well known that the Democracy of that State are in favor of a protective tariff, and they have heretofore, so declared. Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana Democrats, according to the resolutions of their Conventions, favor a tariff for revenue only, and by necessary implication are opposed to the direct taxation proposed in Maine. The Ohio and Indiana Conventions declare for inflation of the currency to meet what they are pleased to term the demands of the business interests of the country, while Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania Democrats for the early resumption of specie payments. Ohio, Indiana and Missouri Democrats would pay off the bonds in greenbacks, while their brethren in Illinois are outspoken in favor of payment in gold; and the Democracy in New York and the other Eastern states are understood to sympathize with the Illinois declaration. The Democratic party has no fixed resolution of their platform, denounces national banks, and proposes that the Government itself shall become one grand banking institution, issuing and regulating all the currency of the country, and fearing it in the power of politicians in Congress, or of the officers of the Treasury, to control the money market, to change values, to interfere with legitimate private enterprise, to influence elections, to disappoint the reasonable expectations of trade and commerce, to render business transactions uncertain and hazardous, to imperil investments, and, generally, to overturn that stability and settled policy which is the necessary life principle of our people. In other States, where the Democracy propose the national currency shall be made to consist of a return to the old scandalous system of State and wildcat banks, under which no man knew the value of the note in his pocket without a bank note detector, and then only by a skilled expert. A system by which the intelligent man is my audience to say whether mere insane financial schemes were ever projected, or whether a more gigantic fraud upon the people was ever known than that into which the opposition have fallen in their wild reaching for straws to save them from drowning. No two States agree, and the leaders of the party in one State harmonize. Senator Thurman, who until recently was understood to be the leader of the party in Ohio, but in the nation, adheres to the old Jackson doctrine, is opposed to national banks, and now comes in favor of a return to specie, while Governor Allen, the new leader, who, by his own admission got his seat in Congress by the Democratic party professing to be in favor of paper money, declares that the volume of currency to be insufficient to do the business of the country. And so the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says it is paramount that Senator Thurman shall take no part in the campaign, though how far the *Enquirer* is authorized to speak for the party, or whether it is the mere personal organization that, with divided counsels, is leading the party to defeat, with its crude opinions and wild schemes, proposes to supplant the Republican party and which promises to be possible, in order that an injunction of the two forces might be made as soon as "the affair of the Ohio are determined." The reason why Sir William Pepperell did not accompany the expedition is given in a copy of another letter from Gen. Braddock, in which it is said that Sir William having been appointed a "Major General in the King's army, a command of those Provincial troops would be inconsistent with his rank." There are papers of previous date relating to the Louisburg expedition. One of the 9th of September 7, 1745, directed to Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir William Pepperell, is the account of money paid for the use of the Western Army, and is signed by Col. Shirley. Another, of November 6, at Louisburg, and addressed also to Sir William Pepperell, speaks of his Excellency, Gov. Shirley, and is a draft on the currency to pay workmen. There is also a petition dated London, July 1, 1746, to the Duke of Newcastle to obtain a pardon for a Louisburg expedition, and signed by Christr. Kilby, agent to his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England. The same Christr. Kilby, as the administrator of the estate of Gov. Belcher, died May, 1747, a long letter of which the following is the beginning: "Honored Sir:—I have delivered to Major Wise, who is a passenger in one of his majesty's men of war, your patent for baronet, in a box, with the broad seal. The grant of arms from the Herald's office, in a gilded silver box, and a small box containing your own watch and Lady Pepperell's, with a gold chain, an egg, a seal, a crystal heart and a picture of the Duke. Also, your own seal, a very neatly cut, and a box with the impression of the three faces." Besides these interesting documents and others from the same family, Gen. Wilson has the spectacles and a shell snuff-box of Lady Pepperell, and a needle-book in which two of the leaves are made of the beards of the two Kings of Spain at the time which Sir William Pepperell wore at the taking of Louisburg.

The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada.

From the Ohio Farmer.

There will be no bill or business come before the next Senate of the United States that will in any way compare in importance with the proposed and now pending treaty with Canada, embracing as it does the whole agricultural products of the United States—agricultural, mechanical, mining, artizan, in short, our whole American industries, all combining, proposing to bring all such products in direct competition with like foreign products in and for our own market, with our present tax. Should the Senate of the United States, which expressly confers upon Congress—not upon the President and Senate—the regulation of commerce with foreign nations,

Wool growers and other industrial citizens who are opposedto free trade and the surrendering of the American market to foreigners, should make their protest to United States Senators and the President before the meeting of next Congress, and bring to bear all proper influences through Congressmen and others.

Free trade! Anti-American citizens and sojourners in our country are exercising their influence to obtain the passage of this treaty of abominations.

GLENN & BROTHER.
NOBLESTOWN, August 30, 1874.

RECORDS OF FORMER DAYS.

An Old-Time Indenture—A Bill of Lading —The Louisburg Expedition.

Some old papers of historical value have come into the possession of Captain Luther Dame, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a near relative of his having bought the house formerly occupied by Sir William Pepperell, in Kittery, Maine. These papers are of various degrees of importance, from bills of lading and the indentures of an apprentice to the instructions by General Braddock for the conduct of a campaign. All of them, however, public and private, are of interest as relating to one of the most prominent men in early New England history. Even the least important of the papers has suggestive matter in it, as the indenture of Nathaniel Crockit, "with the consent of his mother, Hannah Crockit, of Kittery, in ye county of York in N. England," as an apprentice "to William Pepperell, jr., merchant." "Taverns nor alehouses he shall not frequent: at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game he shall not play," but is to do any work on sea or land his master shall put him about, and in return the apprentice is to be taught to write, read, and sypher as far as ye rule 3, if said apprentice be capable to learn," and he is to be provided with "good and sufficient apparel, meet, drink, washing and lying," and at the end of his term is to have "two suits of apparel, one for the Lord's day and ye other for working days." The indenture is dated July 10, the second year of the reign of George, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, or 1716. Nathaniel Crockit makes his mark and William Pepperell, Jr., signs his name.

A bill of lading of those times is scarcely less of a curiosity in form, and as showing what merchants traded in. One of June, 1726, begins: "Shipped by the grace of God, in good order and well conditioned, by Wm. Pepperills, on their own acct. and risque, in and upon the good Briga. called the William, whereof is master under God for this present voyage George King, and now riding at anchor in the river Piscataqua, and by God's grace bound for Barbadoes," and then follows the freight, lumber, shingles, oak staves, timber, fish, yokes and bows, winding up "and so God send the good Briga. to her desired port in safety. Amen." A copy of a paying this bill of lading, a letter of orders to Captain King as to how he is to proceed and to deliver the freight to Thomas Harper, Esq., merchant, of Barbados. The spelling is rather uncertain in the indenture it is "marchant," and in the letter "merchant." There is also another letter to Captain Foxall Carter, dated August 13, 1745, master of the brig William and Jane, going to Newfoundland, where he is to buy French brandy and carry it to Cape Breton. The Captain is to be covered about it, although there was no prohibitory

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

THE total exports of wheat and flour from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, were about 87,000,000 bushels, of which about two-thirds were cleared "to or through" ports in the United Kingdom.

THAT there will be a desperate struggle on the part of the Democracy to carry the State Legislature and by that means a United States Senator, is every day becoming more and more apparent, and we call upon our friends everywhere throughout the State to devote especial attention and vigilance to this feature of the campaign, so the end that no portion of the Republican line may be broken.

A LEADING Democratic politician of South Carolina—Hon. A. P. ALDRICH—publishes in the *Courier-Journal* a long and dismal screech concerning the condition of affairs in that State, whose principal point appears to be that the ex-rebels "made the blunder of abolishing slavery," in the Convention of 1865. "Had we," says the writer, "refused our assent to the amendment, that provision of the Constitution would not have been removed, and the dominant party in Congress would have been compelled to treat, and we held in our hand the power to refuse our assent until the terms of compromise were arranged and granted." Beautiful, isn't it? We rather suspect, however, that slavery was as certainly abolished before as after the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

WHEN a foolish story gets afloat, it is next to impossible to keep it from circulating forever. After last year's corn crop was gathered, and the prices went down to a low figure in the districts most remote from market, a few foolish farmers said that corn was cheaper than fuel and burned a few bushels of it to demonstrate that fact. From thence has arisen the ridiculous story that in the West corn is generally used for fuel, because it cannot be transported profitably for long distances, and a Washington city paper bases an editorial article upon the assumption that the Western farmers are actually burning their grain for fuel, while Eastern laborers are starving for the necessaries of life that are thus wasted, the high prices of transportation rendering it impossible to put the grain in market. No such state of things exists, now, nor do we believe that it ever did exist. There may have been a few isolated instances of foolish farmers burning their corn, but they were very few and exceedingly far between; and there is not, to-day, a county in the West in which corn is not worth from fifty to eighty cents a bushel. Nor was there ever a time in which transportation was so cheap. The case of the Western farmer is bad enough, when correctly stated; and it does not need to be bolstered up by such improbable stories and ridiculous fabrications as those we have referred to.

IT is generally conceded, by all who know the man, that TEMPLE, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, is totally unfit for the place. He has not a single qualification for that important office. He has capacity enough, it is supposed, to make an ordinary justice of the peace, but nothing more. He has had no experience in public life, is totally unacquainted with the duties of one of the most important offices of the State, has never in any way shown his possession of the capacity for a great public trust, nor has he ever demonstrated that character for integrity which such a place demands. He has been an utter failure at the bar; has had his cases laughed out of Court; and probably no greater astonishment was ever provoked in the minds of those who knew him intimately than when they heard of his nomination for Auditor General by the Democratic State Convention. LATTA'S nomination for Lieutenant Governor was so unfit as to arouse indignant comment everywhere, but TEMPLE'S nomination was so much more unfit that LATTA'S was thrown completely in the shade. Then, Westmoreland and Greene helped to make up the corrupt combination that nominated WOODWARD, and the nominations of LATTA and TEMPLE were the considerations paid for the assistance which those counties rendered to WOODWARD. It was a clear case of bargain and sale, and all parties were miserably sold in the transaction.

THE meeting of the Republican State Committee at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, was a very encouraging one. It was a mere preliminary meeting, for the purpose of organizing, yet the attendance was remarkably full, and the spirit prevailing a most excellent one. All the members brought good reports from their counties, and no campaign ever opened in this State under fairer or better auspices than does that of 1874. The Democratic State ticket is nowhere received cordially by the Democracy, while the Republican State ticket is everywhere heartily indorsed, and proves generally acceptable. Even in Chester county, where the Democrats fancied there would be great soreness over Judge BUTLER'S defeat, the nomination of Judge PAXSON is received most favorably, and will be supported most energetically. Both PAXSON and BUTLER are natives of Chester county; both served together as apprentices in the same printing office, and both have worked their way up to judicial dignity by steady persistence in their profession; hence Chester county is naturally as proud of Judge PAXSON as one of her successful men, as she would have been had Judge BUTLER been nominated. The defeat of Judge Ross, on the other hand, has thoroughly demoralized the Democracy of Montgomery county, where the ACKER and WITTE war has again broken out, opening the way for plucky Republicans to triumph in both Montgomery and Bucks. It is, of course, too soon to draw definite conclusions as to the canvass in this State; but that it opens well and encouragingly for the Republicans is beyond all question.

WAR OF RACES.

Those ingenious politicians who have placed so much dependence upon the watchword of a war of races in the South must feel discouraged by the insignificance of the effects thus far produced. It must be admitted that the phrase was happily chosen. It is a phrase fraught with dire and portentous import, appealing strongly to the imagination, and suggesting whatever dreadful social calamities and disasters each hearer's knowledge or ignorance of history may associate with such a conflict. To the great majority the phrase calls up mere images of bloodshed and outrage, which being instigated by peculiar and inexplicable antipathies must continue until one of the parties to the struggle shall have become completely exhausted or both of them, like the Kilkenny cats, shall have been exterminated. A war of races, they think to themselves, is a war of races, and it must therefore be marked by certain familiar atrocities. The conception, however, rests upon no solid historical foundation. In the first place, it is not every two of the so styled races of men between which such antagonism exists or may be kindled as is necessary to originate a struggle in any proper sense of the word; and in the second place, a struggle for superiority between races may be carried on without bloodshed.

In the South there has been all along and there is now good reason to believe that no war of the sort imagined as a bugbear by some politicians is possible. The case of San Domingo, sometimes referred to in warrant of the dread, does not give it any countenance. In San Domingo, as in most of the West India islands, the slaves were always treated with atrocious cruelty by the white men. The exhausting toil required of them and the terrible hardships of all kinds they were made to endure are sufficiently attested by the fact that the average duration of a slaves life there was only from five to seven years. In fact, their taskmasters found it sound economy to work their slaves to death in that brief period, and then supply their places by fresh laborers, continually brought from Africa by the slave trade. It must be remembered, also, that the negroes who perpetrated the massacres of San Domingo were really savages, most of them being men of recent importation, and those of them who may have been born on the island had been in no wise softened as to their barbarian manners by association with the white race. On the other hand, the slaves of the American plantations from the first, at least from about the beginning of the 18th century, enjoyed great advantages over the slaves of the West Indies. ANTHONY BENEZET, who, as a philanthropist, in colonial times personally inspected the condition of both, bore strong testimony as to this difference. Owners in the South living on their farms with their slaves took some care of their health; young masters and young negroes grew up together; successive generations of slaves were born and died on the same plantation. Thus American slaves, with whatever drawbacks, were raised in the scale of humanity, so that Mr. BANCROFT, the historian, asserts that there is no other example in all history of a people being elevated from barbarism to so high a degree of civilization in so short a period of time, as the colored population of the South, have attained in somewhat more than two hundred years.

Mr. BANCROFT'S remark was made before our civil war, when the population referred to had yet to illustrate in the most impressive way the extent to which, even under the awful burden of slavery, they had been pervaded and penetrated by the spirit and sentiment of civilization. The men who during that conflict, placed in charge of the women and children and property of those who called themselves their owners, faithfully fulfilled the trust, even regulating their own conduct with unaccustomed strictness, exemplified some of the finest traits of the civilized character. Moreover, in proving themselves a civilized people, they proved themselves worthy of the freedom they now enjoy. No wonder the performance made a profound and lasting impression upon educated slaveholders. Both JEFFERSON DAVIS and General FORREST alluded to the memorable service, a few days ago, when they called on their fellow citizens to punish the cowardly ruffians who have disgraced the South.

The fact is, that one of the most remarkable features of the negro character is the unfeigned respect and admiration with which they look up to the Anglo-Saxon race. This feeling of deference is not the result of slavery, nor is there anything servile in the sentiment; it seems to be the effect of an honest conviction on the negroe's part that the Anglo-Saxon possesses certain qualities which entitle him to lead. Hence, however much inclined like other people to arrogance and self-assertion towards his own race, the negro, as a rule, bears himself with deference or even humility towards the Anglo-Saxon, if the latter's personal character be such as at all to warrant such subordination. Mr. FITZHUGH LEE was, no doubt, thinking of this African trait when, just after the war, he declared that he had never known a "vulgar negro." According to Mr. LEE, this "instinct" had been noteworthy in his nice sense of propriety in reference to persons and social condition, keeping his own place with ease and scrupulously recognizing the place of others. And since the race became free, both in the North and in the South the conduct of the colored people has unquestionably been such as to justify their ancient reputation. In view of all things, it is nothing less than wonderful how little occasion there has been to complain of or even to mention negro intrusiveness. How seldom even the most insolent parvenu nurtured in the prejudices of slavery, has felt called upon to denounce the freedmen for assumptions to him offensive. Most cases of the kind reported from Washington are known to have been inventions, and elsewhere there has not been fact enough to suggest inventions of the kind.

It is therefore certain that the conditions of a real war of races do not exist in the South. Race and race cannot there be arrayed against each other as antagonists. In the only sanguinary conflicts that have taken place the negroes have had the lively sympathy of the most respectable and influential members of the race of their antagonists. Between the best of the negroes and the most worthy of the old slaveholders kindly memories of their ancient relations still subsist, or clouded only by suspicions which mischievous intermeddlers have excited. In writing as we have done, however, we do not mean that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of a brutalized portion of the white population, with fire and sword to compel the negroes in some sections to choose between death and absolute submission to their will. But we may safely rest assured that such an attempt, wherever made, will not be met by the antipathy of race on the side of the negroes, and that the best portion of the white population will be on their side in the struggle.

The Results of Protection.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The very significant and remarkable report made to the British Government by Mr. Harris Gastrell, one of the Secretaries of Legation at Washington, upon the subject of the progress of American manufactures, warrants the friends of home industry in pointing to it as a most complete proof of the folly of the free traders of this country. The facts stated in this report are not new to our readers, as we have been industriously engaged for years in keeping them posted on this subject; and many of the conclusions contained in this report were given to the public as the result of our own laborious gleanings, compilations, comparisons and calculations.

For years the American free traders argued that if such progress could be proven it demonstrated that there was no necessity of protection. And this sufficed to prevent the true state of the case being known until at last Mr. Harris Gastrell truly says, the real progress far surpasses anything that the official reports show. It is remarkable how all the English investigators, who look at the matter as this gentleman has done in an appreciative spirit, come to the same conclusions; that all the most approved methods and machinery are in use here; that many of these are our own invention and are unknown in Europe; that the cost of production is much reduced and is still tending downward; that in some classes of goods we are wholly independent; and that we are constantly gaining to such an extent as to render probable our competition in foreign markets and even in those of Europe.

The friends of the protective policy can have no fear of the true condition of affairs being known, since it proves incontestably the efficiency of the protective policy. One writer propounded industriously for a long period retarded the progress of our industry. This was the idea that protection locked always in a high money articles on the same articles, whereas the truth was that in its nature protection must be adjustable. Thus cotton was protected until there was no longer any need of protection. Coffee is free, but if it can be proven that we can produce it or tea, the duties will be restored to encourage the domestic production. The same argument affects a great variety of articles, and during the protective period all concerned in the protected articles must expect to be assailed, villified and aspersed as the iron, copper and coal interests have been.

We have ever believed that if it could be proven that protection was rapidly accomplishing its purpose, the people would be in no hurry to interfere with it by premature changes in the tariff; and generally speaking the protective policy has been adhered to. If it should be continued, as we hope and trust it may be, the future success of American industry, both agricultural and mechanical, will far exceed the present. For the field before us is immense. If we view the present and future domestic consumption alone, we shall see that it warrants all the efforts we can make at independence. For it is beyond denial that the Americans consume more of everything essential to their civilization than the same number of people anywhere else do, and as their increase in numbers and wealth is so rapid, of course the consumption must correspond.

The question of exporting domestic manufactures has always been embarrassed by the free trade conclusion that it involved the abandonment of protection, ignoring the fact that the essential point was to place the manufacturers beyond the reach of peril at home, and to keep them so while engaged in competition abroad. Protection has now been thus continued in force a sufficient time and in sufficient strength to demonstrate the solidity of this idea, and the exports referred to in Mr. Harris Gastrell's report are the result. The industries have been built up in tremendous strength, and are now able to export, and their progress will depend upon the tariff legislation refrains from injuring them at home. For in fact the exports of manufacturers are feeble enough in comparison with the vast field we have for work and the enormous competition against which we have to contend.

What we have done is important as showing what we are capable of. But to assume from this that the work is finished is nonsense. England, powerful as she is, and supposed to be impregnable in her industries, has been beaten in her own markets in some lines by the Belgians, and in others by the French, and the fact that we can contend with them in the same way is broadly admitted by English writers. But that has only from the immense aggregation of capital, machinery and labor in particular interests. We may rest assured that if England suffers to anything like the extent that some of her writers have proclaimed, she will abandon free trade and return to her ancient policy—protection.

Immense Produce Exports.

A tabulated statement of the exports of produce from New York for the last eight months, of which some of the principal items are given below, shows that the shipments of wheat, corn, cheese, petroleum, and some other items, are in several instances beyond precedent:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Wheat flour, bbls	657,068	927,504	1,422,059
Wheat bush	6,290,641	11,688,756	25,486,366
Corn, bush	16,906,983	9,670,452	15,053,137
Cotton, bales	191,607	374,589	278,263
Oatmeals, lbs	159,635,407	240,941,392	172,237,507
Butter, lbs	2,966,971	2,240,178	3,166,778
Cheese, lbs	48,928,159	65,340,488	70,697,427
Petroleum, gals	51,572,193	88,457,248	98,404,502

THE tobacco statistics of the world, could they be seen in one mass, would astonish the economists as well as the moralists. France consumes annually: 43,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco; 8,000,000 pounds of cigars—say 850,000,000 in number; 17,000,000 pounds of snuff; 1,500,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, and 1,000,000 pounds of roll tobacco, which is either smoked or chewed or snuffed.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAGNWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Esq.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 8, 1874.

The Republican State Central Committee met there to-day, the business on hand being a permanent organization. Russell Errett, the Chairman, presided, and congratulated the Committee upon the large attendance, indicating the great interest in the coming campaign. General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Committee, and the Chairman was authorized to appoint Secretaries or clerks. The attendance was unusually large, and the most cheering accounts were given of the prospects in all sections of the State.

Right Hon. William McMullen, of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, is in Reading, the guest of Hon. Hiester Clymer. It is not known how soon the Hon. William will give us his promised address to the Democracy of the Commonwealth.

The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* says: "Governor Hartranft gathers fresh laurels at every review by his kind manners and easy politeness with all classes. The happy combination is a rare Republican, acknowledging the majesty of the people without the least affectation of official importance in his intercourse with his fellow citizens."

That the Republicans of Lycoming county will have three members in the Legislature seems to be generally conceded, and the only question is how large a majority shall they have. They are excellent men and should have at least three hundred. This they can have without doubt if every voter is brought out.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

Following are the Democratic nominations in Pike county: Congress—George H. Rowland. President Judge—Daniel M. VanAuken. Assembly—E. B. Eldred. Sheriff—R. B. Thrall. Commissioner—Geo. Geyer. Coroner—H. C. Kneading. Auditor—A. Griswold. Surveyor—John Layton. The nominations for Congressman and Judge are subject to the decision of district conferees.

The Blair county Democratic Convention held on Monday, nominated the following ticket: Assembly—Col. John C. Everhart, Dr. H. C. Christy. District Attorney—A. V. Dively. Register and Recorder—Abraham Lingenfelter. Treasurer—Christ. Hauser. Commissioner—Alexander Canfrother. Auditor—Silas Maus. Director of the Poor—Joseph Riddle. Surveyor—Captain Francis Cassiday. A resolution declaring Jesse R. Crawford the choice of the Blair county Democracy for Congress was adopted.

General.

The opposition to General Garfield did not cease when he succeeded in securing a nomination for Congress, if reports from his district are to be trusted. It said that a call signed by 1,500 Republicans is to be issued soon, calling for a convention to nominate an independent candidate.

A writer in the Boston *Globe* gives a view of Massachusetts politics which has not heretofore been considered. He says that the Democrats in Essex county are determined, if the General should be defeated, to throw Ben. Butler into the canvass, the probable Democratic candidate for Governor, and that possibly such a motion might enter the heads of all the Butler Republicans in the State. The gentleman has done in an appreciative spirit, come to the same conclusions; that all the most approved methods and machinery are in use here; that many of these are our own invention and are unknown in Europe; that the cost of production is much reduced and is still tending downward; that in some classes of goods we are wholly independent; and that we are constantly gaining to such an extent as to render probable our competition in foreign markets and even in those of Europe.

The following, from the report of an interview with the editor of the leading Democratic organ in Ohio, is significant:

"How much and what would you repudiate, Mr. McLean?" I asked.

"Why, I would pay the whole public debt, interest and all, in greenbacks—I would!"

"But much of our loan is held in Germany, and how can we repudiate an honest agreement to pay the interest in gold?" I asked.

"Well, just do it, never mind how. These Dutchmen are no better than our own citizens. Such a howling over 'mother's son of 'em in greenbacks, and I don't care who knows that, too."

OHIO NEWS.

Hannah Waits, colored, died at Portsmouth recently, aged 107.

Youngstown is about to build two and a half miles of street railway.

They are getting up a stock company to publish a new Democratic paper in Dayton.

It is estimated that the peach crop of this county will bring $75,000. Mr. Baker, of Massieville, had made 30,000 boxes last week, and had orders for 10,000 more.—*Chillicothe Gazette.*

Dr. G. A. Claggett, of Dayton, died very suddenly, of heart disease, on Saturday. He had just succeeded in having a thief arrested, and it is thought the excitement brought on the disease.

The seventh annual reunion of the One hundred and fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will be held in Alliance on Thursday, October 1st. Hon. L. D. Woodworth will deliver the oration.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, all Masonic bodies, will convene in Dayton to-day.

William Conger, a work hand in Davis's distillery, while lying stupidly drunk in a repair shop at Harrison, Friday evening, fell from a window into the hydraulic and drowned. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

A company of four persons has bought about one hundred acres of land near Frazeysburg, Muskingum county, and will proceed to erect thereon immediately an iron furnace, steam and other buildings. The neighboring hills are full of ore.

Discovery of Tin in Chester County.

Pennsylvania has been highly favored by nature in her coal, iron and oil deposits, and now comes the most remarkable of all—a deposit of tin, the first discovered in this country. It was discovered by Mr. Robert J. Bath, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the farm of Mr. Frederick Palmer, of Warwick township, Chester county, who had a shaft sunk on Friday last to the depth of sixty-one feet, when the indications became so convincing as to leave no doubt.

At the depth of fifty-four feet a vein was struck running northward, and all the specimens of this lead were fused by Bath at a temperature of 362 degrees Fahrenheit, and have a specific gravity of 4.1.

Experts from Philadelphia and New York visited the farm at Mr. Bath's request, on Friday last, and gave as their opinion that the small quantity of ore already taken from the shaft was of the first quality of tin, and although the developments have as yet been necessarily small there is reason to think that the deposit is quite large; at any rate Mr. Painter is about taking active measures to ascertain the full extent of his mineral wealth, and two more shafts will be sunk immediately on different parts of his farm.—*Reading Eagle.*

CENTENNIAL.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Oration of Henry Armitt Brown, at the Celebration of the Carpenters' Company, in Philadelphia.

Telegraphic announcement has already been made of the celebration of the Centennial of the Continental Congress by the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, on the 5th inst. We now lay before the readers of the COMMERCIAL the eloquent oration of Henry Armitt Brown on that occasion, as reported in the *North American* of Monday:

We have come here to-day in obedience to a natural impulse which bids a people do honor to its past. We have assembled to commemorate a great event—one of the most famous in our history. In the midst of prosperity and profound peace; in the presence of the representatives of every department of human enterprise and industry and skill; in the presence of the honored rulers of the people, and of the successors of the statesmen of 1774, we have gathered beneath this roof to celebrate, with reverent and appropriate services, the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the First American Congress. It is a proud privilege to be here, and we have to thank the Carpenters' Company for it.

The Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, has always been a patriotic body. In the months which preceded the revolution it freely offered its hall for the meeting of the people; and besides the high honor of having entertained the Congress of 1774, it can point to its having sheltered the Committees of Safety and the Provincial Committee, for a long time, beneath this roof. The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, is a very ancient body. It came into existence when George the First was King, when Benjamin Franklin was a printer's lad, and Samuel Johnson was a boy at school. It was founded fifty years before an American Congress met, and it is now half as old again as American Independence. And more than this it is a very honorable body. Its members have been counted among our best citizens for industry and character. Both its halls, in which the nation may be said to have been born, and that other, where, in 1776, its articles of apprenticeship were cancelled, are the monuments of its earlier skill, and there are few houses in this city of homes in which its members have not had a hand. And, after all, how fitting does it seem that the hall of the Carpenters' Company should have been the scene of that event which we have assembled to commemorate. The men of the first Congress were architects themselves; the master-builders of a Republic found on the continent of North America the highest types of which, in the two struggles through which it has had to pass, have been Benjamin Franklin, the mechanic, and the Virginia surveyor, who came to be Abraham Lincoln. They represented among themselves every rank of life—the lawyer, the merchant, the farmer and mechanic, and they did not come to simply plan and advance the cause of humanity in the seven weeks during which they sat in this place, than all the Parliaments of the world have been able to do combinedly for the last century, which the historian Freeman has declared to be a great achievement for any people. I cannot but think it to be a happy omen that I address you to-day. It is impossible, in the time which I can allow myself, to attempt a description of the causes of that Revolution. The duty which I have undertaken is sufficiently difficult. I shall tax your patience, at any rate, I fear (for the trial is rather how little than how much to say), to the utmost extent to which even the occasion seems one of historic dignity. It was only a month ago that the inhabitants of a little island in the northern corner of the Atlantic Ocean met, and went up a Mount and celebrated, with song and sage, their one thousandth anniversary. That hardy race, which counts among its achievements the first discovery of this continent, has witnessed many memorable and strange events. Locked up in snow and ice; protected by the warring elements, it has witnessed the growth and decay of empires; the rise and fall of nations; the most wonderful changes in every quarter of the globe. But it has seen no spectacle more extraordinary than that which we commemorate to-day. There are few fifty pages of its thousand years of history it can point to no such achievements as fill up the first century of this younger nation.

After the most distant date and feeling of the colonies during the period preceding the first assembling of the Continental Congress, the orator thus depicted the memorable gathering:

The fifth day of September dawns at last. At ten in the morning the delegates assemble at the Merchants' Coffee House. From that point they march up Second to Chestnut street until they reach the threshold of this hall. And what a memorable procession! The young men cluster around them as they pass, for they are to be the chosen leaders in the struggle that has come.

The women peep at them, wonderingly, from the bowed windows of their lowroofed homes. Many a mother says, perhaps, that these are the fathers of a republic, for the sake of which their hearts are soon to be wrung and their homes made desolate. There is Washington, who is soon to be called—turns out for them to pass, scarcely attempting to hide the sneer that trembles on his lips, or some stern-browed friend, as his tongue, set in a face of granite that set firmly on his head, goes by, with measured footstep, on the other side. Yonder urchin, playing by the roadside, turns his head wonderingly to see the dignified company. Does he dream of the wonders he shall live to see? Men whose names his children shall revere through all succeeding generations look out from each door as they pass, and yet he knows them not. And so along the streets, and down the narrow court and through the wider avenue, the Congress takes its way. The place of meeting has been well chosen. Some of the Pennsylvanians would have preferred the State House, but that is the seat of government, and the Assembly, which has adjourned, has made no provision for the meeting of Congress there. Here, too, have been held the conventions at which the people have protested against the acts of Parliament, and the Carpenters' Company, which owns the hall, is hardly less identified with the struggle. It has offered their hall to the delegates, and the place seems fit. It is "a spacious hall," says one of them, and above there is "a gallery looks it was built expressly for the convenient chamber opposite to this, and a long entry where gentlemen may walk." The question is put whether the gentlemen are satisfied, and passed in the affirmative; the members are soon seated and the doors are shut.

The silence is first broken by Mr. Lynch, of South Carolina. "There is a gentleman present," he says, "who has proved with great dignity over a very respectable society, and greatly to the advantage of America," and he "moves that the Honorable Peyton Randolph, Esquire, one of the delegates from Virginia, be appointed chairman." He doubts not it will be unanimous. It is so, and yonder "large, well-looking man, carefully dressed, and with full-powdered wig, rises and takes the chair. The commissions of the delegates are then produced and read, after which Mr. Lynch nominates one delegate more, Mr. Charles Thomson, "a gentleman," he says, "of family, fortune and character." And thereupon, with that singular wisdom which their early statesmen showed in the selection of men for all posts of responsibility, the Congress calls into his country's service that admirable man, "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia and the life of the cause of liberty."

While the preliminaries are being dispatched, let us take a look at this company, for it is the most extraordinary assemblage America has ever seen. There are fifty delegates present, the representatives of eleven colonies. Georgia has had no election, the North Carolinians have not yet arrived, and John Dickinson, that "shadow, slender as a reed and pale as ashes," that Pennsylvania farmer who has sown the seeds of empire, is not a member. Rutledge, twenty in front, a seat of prominence, sits Richard Henry Lee. His brilliant eye and Roman profile would make him a marked man in any company. One hand thrust between the buttons of his vest you see, in a covering of black silk, but, when he speaks, his movements are so graceful and his voice so sweet that you forget the defect and gesture for he is an orator—the greatest in America, perhaps, save only one. That tall man, with the swarthy face and black, unpowdered hair, is William Livingstone, of New Jersey: "no public speaker, but sensible and learned." Beside him, with his slender form bent forward and his face lit up with constant smiles, sits his son-in-law, John Jay, soon to be famous. He is the youngest of the delegates, and yonder sits the oldest of them all. His form is bent, his thin locks fringing a forehead wrinkled with age and long public service, and his hands shake tremulously as he folds them in his lap. It is Stephen Hopkins, once Chief Justice of Rhode Island. Across by his side is Ellsworth, of Connecticut, that strong man, whose name is to be made honorable by more than one generation. Johnson, of North Carolina, "that clear, cool head," and Paca, his colleague, "a wise deliberator." Bland, of Virginia, is that learned-looking, "bookish man," beside "generous, open-hearted" Edward Rutledge. The Pennsylvanians are grouped together at one side—Morton, Humphreys, Mifflin, Rhoads, Biddle, Ross, and Galloway, the speaker of the House—pleading forward to whisper in the latter's ear, is Duane, of New York, that shy looking man, a little "squint-eyed" John Adams has already written of him, "very sensible and very artful." That large-featured man, with the broad, open countenance, is William Hooper, that other, with the Roman nose, is McKean, of Delaware. Rodney, the latter's colleague, sits beside him, "the oddest looking man in the world, tall, thin, pale, his face no bigger than a large apple, yet beaming with sense, and wit, and humor." Yonder is Christopher Gadsden, who has been preaching independence to South Carolina these ten years past. He it is who, roused by the report that the regulars have commenced to bombard Boston, proposes to march northward and defend Gage at once, before his reinforcements can arrive; and when some one timidly says that, in event of war, the British will destroy the seaport towns, turns on the speaker with this grand reply: "Our towns are built of bricks and wood; if they are burned down we can rebuild them: but liberty once lost is gone forever." In all this famous company perhaps the most noticed are the Massachusetts members. That colony has thus far taken the lead in the struggle with the mother country. A British army is encamped upon her soil; the gates of her chief towns are shut; against her people the full force of the resentment of King and Parliament is spent. Her sufferings called this Congress into being, and now lend a sad prominence to her ambassadors. And of them surely Samuel Adams is the chief. What must be his emotion as he sits here to-day, he who "eats little, drinks little, sleeps little, and thinks much;" that strong man, whose undaunted spirit has led his countrymen up to the possibilities of this day. It is his plan of correspondence, adopted after a hard struggle, in November, 1772, that first made feasible a union in the common defense. He called for union as early as April, 1773. For that he had labored without end, now arousing the drooping spirits of less sanguine men; now repressing the enthusiasm of rash hearts, which threatened to bring on a crisis before the time was ripe, and all the while thundering against tyranny through the columns of the Boston *Gazette*. As he was ten years ago he is to-day, the master spirit of the time; as cool, as watchful, as steadfast now that the hour of his triumph is at hand, as when, in darker days, he took up the burden James Otis could no longer bear. Beside him sits his younger kinsman, John Adams, a man after his own heart; bold, fertile, resolute; an eloquent speaker and a leader of men. But who is yonder tall and manly form? It is that of a man of forty years of age, in the prime of vigorous manhood. He has not spoken, for he is no orator; but there is a look of command in his broad face and firm-set mouth that marks him among men, and seems to justify the deference with which his colleagues turn to speak to him. He has taken a back seat, he bears a name of great modesty—for he is even great in that—but he is still the foremost man in all this country. This is he who has just made in the Virginia Convention that speech which Lynch, of Carolina, says is the most eloquent speech that ever was made: "I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them at their head for the relief of Boston." These were his words—and his name is Washington. Such was the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia.

Its members were beset by a series of difficulties at the very outset. The question at once arose, How should their votes be cast—by colonies, by interests, or by the head? Some were for a vote by colonies, but the larger ones at once raised the important objection that it would be unjust to allow one little colony the same weight as a large one. "A small colony," was the reply of Major Sullivan, of New Hampshire, "has its all at stake as well as a large one." Virginia, responded the delegates from the Old Dominion, "will not be represented to waive her full representation; and one of them went so far as to intimate that, if she were denied an influence in proportion to her size and numbers, she would never again be represented in such an assembly. On the other hand, it was confessed to be impossible to determine the relative weight which should be assigned to each colony. There were no tables of population, of products, or of trade, nor had there been a common system in the choice of delegates. Each province had sent as many as it liked—Massachusetts four, South Carolina five, Pennsylvania seven. Delaware, lying on the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river, thence nearly due west across, keeping the northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence north on said meridian to a point on the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same, thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning, and in addition thereto all existing reservations on the east bank of said river, which shall be and the same is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them, and the United States now solemnly agree that no persons, excepting those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents and employees of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of the duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside in the Territory described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians, and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter provided."

The foregoing section prescribes who shall be allowed in this territory, so set apart for the Indians, and expressly states that none others shall be permitted to pass over, settle upon or reside therein. The only power to alter this provision, is that which made the treaty, and that is the power to act with consent of the Indians. What is known as the late Exploring Expedition of General Custer was merely a military reconnoisance of the country for the purpose of ascertaining the best location if, in the future, it should become necessary to establish there a military post. On the 22d of June last, in a letter to Gen. Sheridan, the Honorable Secretary War wrote on this subject as follows:

"It is well known to this Department that an unscrupulous set of settlers in the adjacent country have contemplated expeditions to the Black Hills, and the Department has uniformly discountenanced such movements, but it has now become a matter of military necessity that accurate knowledge should be possessed by the army as to this portion of our territory, and for that purpose only is the present expedition undertaken."

The question of opening up this country to settlement rests with Congress, and until action has been taken by that body this Department has no discretion in the matter, but is required and will endeavor to prevent any violations of the provisions of the treaty being committed. For the reasons herein set forth, all applications for permission to visit the Black Hills country will be denied.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
B. R. COWAN,
Acting Secretary.

To Governor J. L. Pennington, Yankton, Dakota.

ARKANSAS.

Democratic State Convention--Baxter Nominated for Governor, and Mildly Declines.

LITTLE ROCK, September 9.—The Democratic State Convention effected a permanent organization last night by the election of D. L. Kilgore, of Columbia, as President, and C. G. Newman, of Jefferson, as Secretary. The Convention was in session until after twelve o'clock on the policy of adopting a resolution pledging the members to abide the action of the Convention. It was passed in the affirmative. This morning the discussion was resumed. Finally the following platform was agreed upon:

THE PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention, recently assembled at Little Rock, framed a Constitution for the State of Arkansas, and the same has been submitted to the people for ratification on the 13th day of October, 1874, and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Convention the Constitution so submitted is just, liberal and wise and will secure to the State peace and prosperity, if properly enforced; therefore be it

Resolved, That the people be, and they are, earnestly requested and advised to use their best efforts to secure the ratification of such Constitution and to have the same carried into effect and enforced according to its letter, meaning and spirit.

Resolved, That in this movement all persons within the State desiring future welfare, regardless of past issues and differences, are cordially invited to secure the equality of all men before the law, honesty and economy in the administration of every public duty, the speedy and just punishment of every crime, the purity and freedom of the ballot, the advancement and perpetuity of public education, economy in every department of the Government and the rightful use of every prerogative of power, to the end that the protection of the rights of the whole people shall be complete.

Resolved, That this Convention pledges its unabated exertions to secure the adoption of such Constitution and the election of the persons nominated by it for the different offices on the State ticket.

After settling some minor questions, nominations for Governor were declared to be in order. Elisha Baxter and several other names were placed in nomination. On the first ballot Baxter received 51 votes, scattering 17. Baxter was declared to be the nominee amid the wildest excitement, and a committee was appointed to wait on him. The committee soon returned with a letter from the Governor, stating that he indorsed the platform of the Convention and was in sympathy with the people as represented in the Democratic Convention, and would co-operate with them; but he deemed it best for the interest of the State to decline the nomination, although a nomination was equivalent to an election and had been tendered him by an overwhelming majority. On the reading of this letter, there was the wildest excitement. Delegates who had before opposed the Governor commenced changing votes, until the vote by which he was nominated was made unanimous—all of them declaring that Baxter was a greater favorite than they had ever given him credit for. After this a motion was made and carried without a dessenting voice, renominating Baxter by acclamation, and a committee appointed to wait on and again tender him the nomination without any dissent.

Hon. E. H. English, the present incumbent, was nominated for Chief Justice by acclamation.

The Convention adjourned to 8 A. M. to-morrow.

THE Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, has made up the return of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year, which ended June 30th. The totals are given in specie values, and are: Imports of merchandise, $567,998,621, and exports, $586,392,875. The surplus of exports is more than eighteen millions.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1874.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1874.

The money market is dull and monotonous. There is, of course, a considerable demand for money from one source or another, but paper passes freely, and rates are really not much firmer than they have been for the past two months.

Many of the banks are charging 8 to 10 per cent. on discounts, and even more on some paper, and only a very good quality of paper is passed at figures below 8 per cent. At the same time, strictly commercial paper would readily sell at these figures.

—General trade reports are encouraging, and warrant the belief that the total volume of business for the fall season will be larger than was anticipated a fortnight back. From our Eastern reports we note that especially the dry goods business is picking up, and that the auction sales of staple goods have attracted an unusually large company of buyers and from the principal cities of the country.

—Gold is steady at 109¾. On gold loans the rates have been from flat to 1@2 per cent. per annum, paid by borrowers for the use of coin; this would indicate that cash gold is scarce and that an advance in the premium is not improbable.

—We have the following question submitted by an Ohio bank officer:

DEAR SIR—We drew a draft in favor of John Smith, cashier of a national bank in the West. Smith has been succeeded some time ago by John Brown. Brown indorsed it officially, but the New York bank rejected it on account of the omission of Smith's indorsement. Had not Brown a perfect right to use Smith's name as indorser? Please answer through your paper.

In reply we would say that the New York bank certainly had a perfect right to refuse payment on the draft until they were satisfied that Brown was the official successor of Smith, of which they were probably not informed when the payment was refused on the draft. Had the bank in New York that presented the draft for payment been cognizant of the facts of the case, they could have guaranted the indorsement of Brown, which would doubtless have been satisfactory to the drawer.

On the other hand, Smith, having resigned his position, would have no right to indorse drafts drawn to him as "Cashier," and the only correct improvement would be that of Brown. The difficulty would have been avoided if, in the first place, the draft had been so drawn as to designate the name of the institution of which Smith held the position of cashier; had that been done, and had Brown followed his signature with the name of the bank designated on the face of the draft, the drawers would have had no reason for refusing payment when presented.

—The publication of the letter of ex-Secretary McCulloch on the subject of our national finances and the resumption of specie payments, has started the well worn and endless discussion whether a contraction of the legal tender notes, a necessary preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. While not attempting to decide as to the merits of the case, we give below the views of the New York *Post* on the one hand, and those of the *Bulletin* on the other. It will be remembered that Mr. McCulloch's second proposition in his plan for resumption was as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to refire (by the use of the surplus revenue, and if this should be insufficient, by sales of bonds) at least $50,000,000 of United States notes per annum, until all have been retired, and he shall be prohibited from reissuing the notes thus retired under any pretext or circumstances whatever."

The *Post* says:

Mr. McCulloch's second recommendation (and we think that it should have been the first) is a contraction of $50,000,000 of Treasury notes every year—these notes not to be reissued. Such a contraction, pursued for even two years, would bring the volume of legal tender notes down to an amount which the Treasury could easily maintain at par with gold; for it is practicable, by judicious management, for the Treasury to accumulate what would be forty per cent. in gold of the amount which would then be outstanding.

Accompanying contraction, he proposes, as a third recommendation, that bank notes shall be authorized to the extent of the legal tender notes withdrawn, the issue of bank notes to be on the same conditions as now exist.

That specie payments can be brought about without contraction Mr. McCulloch evidently does not believe. We notice, however, that he suggests, as the first condition, that the Legal Tender act shall be repealed. The repeal to take effect near the close of the year 1876. There is room for a difference of opinion on this point as to the time of repeal. That, however, the paper promises of the Government should be deprived of their legal tender functions just as soon as it shall be proved to be practicable there is no doubt. That this is a step which should be taken only after ample preparation by the Treasury and the country is equally indisputable. Whether any such preparation can be made so soon as December, 1876, is a doubtful question. There is good reason for holding that the repeal of the Legal Tender act should be the result of resumption rather than a means to it.

In opposition to this the *Bulletin* says:

That the oft-urged plan of resuming specie payments by contracting the currency until it becomes of equal value with gold "would break down at the industrial interests of the country," and hence prevent resumption, is self-evident to all who have noted the effects of currency contraction, and to all who comprehend the true function of banks and currency. To advocate such a measure is evidence of ignorance of the fundamental principles of banking and money. As to growing up to specie payments by the gradual increase of our population and industries, the idea is simply absurd. Increase of population or production will produce that result, because the holders of gold will never part with it at par so long as there is the slightest hope of obtaining a premium for it. It must be supplied, either by the Federal Government or by our banks, *on demand* before the hoarded gold will be returned to general circulation, and thus attain to par.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 9, 1874.	10:30 A M	11:30 A M	12:30 M	1:30 P M
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	113½	113½	113½	113½
5-20s, 1864	112	112¼	112	112¼
5-20s, 1865	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
5-20s, 1865, new	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
5-20s, 1867, new	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
5-20s, 1868	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
10-40s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
10-40s, coupons	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Currency, 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½
New 5 per cent	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Registered, 1887	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Western Union Tel.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pacific Mail	29	29¼	29¼	29¼
Adams Express		106	106½	
Wells-Fargo Express		97	97	
American Express		60	60½	
United States Express		90		
New York Central	104	104¼	104¼	104¼
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Michigan Central	90			
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾	74¾	75
Illinois Central		99	99	99
Cleveland & Pittsburgh				
Chicago & Northw'd	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
do preferred				
Rock Island	106¾	107	106¾	106¾
St. Paul, common		33¾	33¾	
Wabash, common	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Fort Wayne				
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton				
Boston, H. & Erie				
Harlem	125½			
Hannibal & St. Joe		23¾	23¾	
C. C. & I. C.		8	8	8
Tennessee, old				
Do, new				
Missouri 6's	93¾			

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	53¾	sales.
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	
Reading	55¾	sales.
United Companies, N. J.	127½	sales.
Oil Creek		sales.
Lehigh Valley	61	61½
Allegheny Valley	38	40
Central Transportation Company		14¾
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds		92½
Gold	109¾	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

Trade in groceries, grain and the dry goods lines, exhibited a moderate activity to-day, while among the commission dealers in country produce, some complaint of dullness and difficulty in making collections. The day's business was not perhaps equal to that of some days preceding, but the general aspect of trade is not unfavorable.

In prices the principal changes are on corn and oats, which are strong and higher. Shelled corn is quoted as high as 88@89c, but the general ruling was about 86@87c for high mixed and yellow. Oats are firm, and the market has a strong upward tendency, at 36@37c for white, latter is firmer, and choice mixed may rule from 32@35c again. Provisions are a little weaker, and prices of dried beef, mess pork and lard are a shade off. In other respects the market is not materially altered.

We take the following item of interest in the coal market from the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*: "The local wool market was enlivened by the sale of about twenty-five thousand pounds by Messrs. Hodgens and Monmger to Iowa Little, agent of Parker & Hamlin, Boston, at fifty cents. It was quite fine wool. A few other sales have taken place at forty to fifty cents."

The receipts of the various articles of produce in this city since our last report are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,877
Apples, bbls	25
Cheese, boxes	340
Hides, sides	670
Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, lbs	16,000
Wool, lbs	730
Hay, bales	718

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	To'l
Flour, bbls	3,485	3,349	16,834
Apples, bbls	422	219	642
Cheese, boxes	798	302	1,100
Corn, sks	4,253	2,785	7,038
Meal, sks	5,482	4,452	9,934
Barley, sks			187
Rye, sks	513	510	1,023
Oats, sks	21,062	25,004	46,066
Butter, pkgs	146	222	368
Bacon, pcs	8,284	1,356	9,640
Wool, lbs	95	139	234
Potatoes, bus	1,359	4,965	6,324
Hides, sides	3,332	3,479	6,811
Hay, bales	2,077	2,103	4,180
Coal, tons	310	205	515

The following quotations are prices realized wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active, with a large proportion of the transactions of a jobbing character. Wheat is unchanged at about previous prices; we note a sale of about 3,000 bushels choice Kentucky white wheat, made some days ago, at $1 33 on the wharf, which is equal to about 135@137 in elevator. Receipts show a falling off of about 1,500 bushels during the past week. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 28@1 25; Ohio red winter $1 14@1 16. Corn is steady for car lots, about 84@85c for prime yellow; shelled is strong at advancing quotations being given as high as 88@89c, but the bulk of the transactions being at 86@87c for high mixed and yellow. The market is strong, in sympathy with the west-ern markets, and holders generally look for still higher prices. Oats are firm, and the market has a strong upward tendency. There were sales as low as 34@35c, but they were generally considered below the market. We quote at 36@37c for western white oats; 33@35c for No. 2 do. Rye is steady and rather firm, at 90@92c. Barley is rather nominal at $1 20@1 30. The sales in round lots include the following: 3,000 bushels choice Kentucky white wheat, on the wharf.....$1 33
1 car shelled corn, on track..... 87
1 car shelled corn, on track..... 84
1 car white oats..... 56
1 car white oats..... 55
1 car Ohio white oats..... 54

FLOUR—The receipts for the past two weeks have been somewhat above the average, amounting to 16,834 bbls. The market is steady, and jobbing transactions are active at the following ranges: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter family, $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin and Iowa, $6 75@7 00; winter old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 00@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 25@7 00; corn meal $3 50; buckwheat meal $5 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour $7 25@7 50; No. 2 do $7 00; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts for the past two weeks are 4,120 bales. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00; do loose on track $21 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@19 00; Baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. Oat straw and rye straw are dull. Hay was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $20 00@20 00; No. 2 do $16 00@17 00; mixed do common $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at 80@85c ₱ cwt; shorts at 1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; No. 1 feed or common $20 00@21 00. Chicken feed at $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 85; Western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

The market for groceries to-day exhibited no especially new features, sugars firm at the recent advances, and there is an active demand. Coffees are rather easy, but prices are generally maintained. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb.		Japan	35@39
Fancy	25@	Oolong	55@
Choice	23@	Fancy	$1 00
Prime	22@	Souchong	25@
Good	20@	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Java	35@	Strictly choice N O	68@
Roasted Coffees.		Good	58@
Rio, in papers	20@	Prime	56@
Rio, in bulk	20½@	Demerara	65@70c
Java	38@	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A	11½@	Sugar drips	65@
Standard B	11¼@	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10¾@	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard extra C, No. 2	10¼@	Choice Carolina	9@
Franklin extra C	10¼@	Patna	8@9½c
American extra C	9¾@	Rangoon	7½@
Dulla	9¼@	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¼@	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ lb	9@10c
Young Hyson	80@1 00	Currants	7½@
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Prunes	13@15c
Imperial	50@1 00		

CANNED GOODS—The market in this line is steady at unchanged prices, as follows:

Sprouts.		New No. 3	$10 00
2 ₱ lbs California asparagus, ₱ doz	$4 65	3 ₱ lbs golden pumpkins	2 25
2 ₱ lbs blackberries	1 75	2 ₱ lbs green peas	1 75
2 ₱ lbs blue berries	2 25	2 ₱ lbs marrowfat peas	2 00
2 ₱ lbs red cherries	2 00	2 ₱ lbs do	2 00
2 ₱ lbs white cherries	1 75	2 ₱ lbs tomatoes	1 50
2 ₱ lbs grapes	1 75	2 ₱ lbs do	2 10
2 ₱ lbs gooseberries	1 75	3 ₱ lbs do	2 10
2 ₱ lbs green gages	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 ₱ lbs damson plums	2 00	1 ₱ lb. California salmon	2 75
2 ₱ lbs peaches	2 50	1 ₱ lb do do	2 75
2 ₱ lbs peaches	3 50	2 ₱ lbs do do	4 00
3 ₱ lbs peaches extra	3 75	2½ ₱ lbs spiced salmon	3 50
2 ₱ lbs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 75	1 ₱ lb do do	2 75
2 ₱ lbs Bartlett pears	2 50	2 ₱ lbs do do	4 50
2 ₱ lbs peaches	2 00	2 ₱ lbs cove oysters full	1 15
2 ₱ lbs pine apple	2 25	2 ₱ lbs do do	2 00
2 ₱ lbs raspberries	2 50	1 ₱ lb do light	85
2 ₱ lbs strawberries	2 00	1 ₱ lb do heavy	1 05
Vegetables.		1 ₱ lb spiced oysters	1 10
3 ₱ lbs asparagus	4 00	1 ₱ lb lunch	1 50
3 ₱ lbs lima beans	2 25	2 ₱ lbs do	2 50
2 ₱ lbs string beans	1 50	1 ₱ lb clams	2 25
2 ₱ lbs Winslow's green corn	2 40	1 ₱ lb do	2 25
2 ₱ lbs Harn'th corn	2 40	1 ₱ lb lobsters	2 15
2 ₱ lbs Baltim'e corn	2 00	1 ₱ lb do do	3 10

TOBACCO—The demand continues strong and prices are firm, but quotations are not materially changed. We quote as follows:

Spun roll	57@60	R'gh and Ready	65@
Navy	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Solace	54@57	Fine cut	55@60
Quarters	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	52@55	Scotch Snuff	65@75
Louisville CAV	55@60	Black Snuff	60@80
Virginia Navy	50@55	Six Twist	50@
Virginia Tens	60@65	*Cigars.*	
Virginia Cav	50@57	Penn'a Seed	$13@20
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	60@	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Brigs' Pounds	60@	Havana	60@150

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts have fallen off considerably, and only aggregate 219 bbls for the week past. Prices are steady and firm, although quotations unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@150 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Is still in light supply, only 368 pkgs having arrived during two weeks. The market is firm and a little higher on choice grades. We quote choice 22@23c; medium 19@20c per ₱. BRASS—The market is quiet. Prime to choice yellow are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 50@2 60; fair to good $2 30@2 40.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@36c; dark 28@30c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—Under rather unfavorable reports as to this season's production, the market is firm, although not materially changed from yesterday's prices. We quote at 14@15c for Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Sweitzer 17@18c. Receipts last week 302 boxes.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

EGGS—Are in fair supply, and the market is easy at about 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—The market is liberally supplied and prices tend downward. We quote at $3 50@4 50 ₱ stand, or 3@4c ₱ ₱ wholesale.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱ 62@63c; No. 2, ₱ ₱ 39@50c, as to quality.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱: buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—The supply is not soovverwhelming as it was last week, and prices are a little steadier, without quotable change, as follows: Choice to 60@62 pts; prime 48@50; common 30c@$1 00. The receipts for two weeks are 6,832 crates.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ bbl for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $4 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums $7 50 ₱ stand.

POTATOES—Continue stronger, with the supply somewhat on the increase, several cars having arrived to-day. The receipts for two weeks past are 6,324 bushels—quite a falling off from the few weeks preceding. We quote on track, 90@$1 00 ₱ bush; from store at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 75@2 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is stronger and higher. We quote round lots at $2 25@2 30 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way, at $3 25@3 30. Flax seed is more active at about $2 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 50@6 60.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $5 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $3 00@3 50.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is not much improvement in the receipts, as for the past two weeks only aggregate 9,720 pieces and 285 tierces. The market is rather quiet in the price of dried beef, mess pork, and lard in small packages a shade lower. The following are the selling prices of leading dealers: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 15@15½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 10¾@10½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 10½@11c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 85c; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 10c; clear sides, do, 13@13½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½@14c; clear sides, do, 14@14½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $21 75; prime lard, refined for export in tins, 14½@15c; do in kegs, 13¾c; buckets, do, 16¼c; in 3-lb caddies, do, 16½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 16½c; in 2-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 10-lb pails, do, 17½c.

FISH—The market is moderately active with prices steady at the following quotations:

No. 1 extra mess		New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls	$23 00	Georges codgeh, No. 1 mess do	21 00
medium, ₱ 100	6 00	Extra No. 1 boneless	8 00
Extra No. 1 boneless	7 25	White fish	7 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake herring	6 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	7 50
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal: in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, 81 @82; No. 2 gallon; No. 1, 75@76c; No. 2, 70@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7¼c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6¼@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl: India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Base English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 00. Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 3 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's Edinburgh ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at 95@95½c ₱ gallon. Highwines firm at $1 05@1 07 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4½@4¾c; common 3¾@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c.

BRIMSTONE—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 00@3 50; extra $3 75@4 25; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ ₱.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We quote as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 2 ₱ cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

CORDAGE GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 16c; Eagle 16c; Idaho 16½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c. Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting at 11c; Nonatonk 10¼c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Jumbuck B fine 9¼c; Penn Mill 2-bus bags 35c; do 2¼ 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; white carpet chain 40c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 30c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl: Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $5 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $5 50@6 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $2 25@3 00 for best quality; second quality $7 50 @7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 11@12c; ginger snaps 9½@10c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—Are quoted as follows: Apples, choice, sales of 6 dozen, $5 00.

FISH—Cat fish, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80 @1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $60 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels remained at $1 40@1 50; country at $1 30@ 1 45; kegs, 5 gallon, $1 00; 10 gallon, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BEEF WORK—Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch ₱ set, $1 25@1¾ inch, $1 40; 1¼ inch, $1 50; 1½ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2 00; 2 inch, $2 ₱ 75; 2¼ inch, $3 00. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch, ₱ set, $1 00 do, 1 and 2 inch; $3 75@4 00. Oak.

XXX, 2¼ inch and under, ₱ set, $4 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3½ to 3¾ inch $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, ₱ 20 00 ₱ dozen; part finished, $10 50 @15 00. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 00 ₱ doz; finished, $15 00@21 00.

WOOL—The market is held firm, with a rather sluggish movement, at unchanged prices as follows:

Fine fleece	45@50	Medium fleece	45@48c
Tubwashed	45@50	Common	40@45c
Combing	50@55	Pulled wools	50@55c
Unwashed	30@35		

PITTSBURGH RETAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1874.

The trade in fresh fruits continues active, and there is also a fair demand for vegetables and meats. Fish are rather dull of sale. The principal changes of prices since our last report are in vegetables and dairy products, all of which have declined materially. The following were the ruling prices in the market to-day:

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin, ₱ lb	20	@25	c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15	@20	c
Beef, rib roast, ₱ lb	12½	@20	c
Beef, fresh tenition, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Mutton chops, ₱ lb		20	c
Spring lamb, ₱ lb	12½	@20	c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb		20	c
Fresh pork, ₱ lb	10	@15	c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	8	@12½	c
Ham, ₱ lb	16	@17	c
Sugar-cured shoulders, ₱ lb		12	c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb		10	c
Dried beef, ₱ lb		20	c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	14	@16	c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Lard, ₱ lb		15	c

FISH.

Trout, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Lake fish, ₱ lb	10	@12	c
Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb	15	@20	c
Shad, each	50	@60	c
Salmon, ₱ lb	12½	@15	c
Herring, ₱ lb		6	c
Pass, ₱ lb		12	c
Catfish, ₱ lb		12	c

FRUITS.

Apples, ₱ half peck	10	@15	c
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@75	c
Oranges, ₱ doz		30	c
Peaches, ₱ half peck	20	@30	c
Pears, ₱ half peck	25	@30	c
Grapes, ₱ lb	6@10	@15	c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, new, ₱ half peck	15	@20	c
Sweet potatoes, ₱ half peck		@25	c
Onions, ₱ half peck		@25	c
Cabbages, ₱ doz	50	@75	c
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	15	@20	c
Tomatoes, ₱ qt		@10	c
Tomatoes, ₱ half peck	15	@20	c
Beets, ₱ doz		@30	c
String beans, ₱ half peck		@20	c
Watermelons	35	@75	c
Citrons	10	@10	c
Squashes		@10	c
Green corn, ₱ doz		@20	c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, choice roll		@30	
Butter, good to prime	20	@25	c
Cheese, ₱ lb	12½	@20	c
Milk, ₱ gal		@25	c
Eggs, ₱ doz		@20	c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, September 10, 1874.

The oil market shows weakness and depression as its distinguishing characteristics. There is not much change in crude oil—although prices are a shade off—but refined is quoted about ½c less for Philadelphia delivery, with a corresponding decline in other transactions.

CRUDE.

United at river is quoted at $1 05; Union do, 90c; United at wells 75c; other lines for immediate shipment 87½@89c. Sales are reported from Parkers of 8,000 bbls, United at wells, at 75@77½c.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special to the Commercial.

The market is dull and drooping. We quote crude oil at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at 95c@$1 00 per bbl; at wells 85@95c.

REFINED.

The general feeling among refiners is that the works be all closed until the prevalence of better prices. All the refiners of this city are in favor of such a course, and a meeting was held in New York yesterday to decide that question. We quote at 9@9½c f. o. b. cars at works.

New York—Refined 11¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot 11¾c; September delivery 11¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 45 for city; $1 35 for country.

PITTSVILLE, September 9.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were a shade easier. On the upper road the market was $1 07½@1 10, At Pat Farm the market was 75@77½c; at wells for United, and 87½c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 9¼@9½c in bulk; 10¼@10½c in bbls. Sales: 1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 07½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 07¾
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 10½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....77½
3,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells.....75
Total sales, 9,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, September 9, closing 8.—The market is without new features. Buying orders with shippers indisposed to purchase, while receivers are not pressing business at current prices. The nominal quotations are 10¾c for crude in bulk; 11¾c for refined; cases 16¾@17c; naphtha 10¼@10½c for city. For Philadelphia delivery there is a slow demand at 9c@9¼c nominal; refined is quoted at 12½c.

OIL CITY, September 9.—The market is weak; buyers are bidding $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, September 9.—The market opens weak, with more sellers than buyers at $1 05@1 07½.

REDVILLE, September 9.—The market is quiet and dull at 90@97½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 9.—The market is quiet, with nothing doing; bids at $1 00 @1 05.

TIDIOUTE, September 9.—The market is quiet and firm at 77½c offered.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—8, W. 11¾c; crude 9½c; cases 15½c; sales none; futures—September 11¾c.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 5.—The market is quiet, but firm, at our quoted rates. There have been some small receipts of new crop early seedling hops which have brought 40@50c, but the market cannot be said to have opened yet for new hops. Picking is now in rapid progress all over the country, and so far, the weather has been very favorable; the estimates as to the yield vary very greatly, but, from the best information we can gather, the crop, as a whole, will be quite as large as last year, and we expect will be much more uniform, more good to choice grades, and fewer inferior kinds. The English crop is reported to be very large, the latest reports from the Continent are much less cheerful than before. The following is from the Weltz circular, of the 4th inst.:

Bales.
Receipts for the week, new and old..... 294
Total receipts since September 1, 1874..... 294
Total receipts for same period in 1873..... 224
Total exports since September 1, 1874..... 1,280

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal* of the 3d inst. says: "Picking commenced all over the hop district of this county on Monday last, if the pleasant weather continues a few days longer the entire crop will be secured in an excellent condition. The quality is good, and most of the hops will rank as 'good to prime,' very little being grown that can justly be called inferior and curing them. There are growers of experience to be found who say the crop will turn out the lightest of any we have ever had; but we are far from being convinced that this is so. We have previously put the yield for this State at about 400 pounds to the acre; but more extended observation and fuller information, justify the belief that it will exceed those figures. There are yards not a few that will yield from seven to ten hundred pounds to the acre. A letter from Erie county, where some hops are grown, also says: 'Our hops in this section are extremely good, and I think that they will yield from eight to ten hundred pounds to the acre.' It is safe to call the yield from 150 to 200 pounds in the picking up estimates for this State. Wisconsin about the same."—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 5.—Reports of the hop crops are coming in very favorable as to our home product. Wisconsin will give a superior quality, with quantity about equal to or slightly in excess of last year. New England and New York will also have a good yield in quality and fair as to quantity. English reports are decidedly unfavorable. Germany is scarcely reporting, and conflicting, but last advices reported an improvement. The prices have advanced rapidly, and new hops have opened at full figures, the earliest receipts having sold at 50@ 60c. While the highest prices for the very earliest receipts may not be maintained, full figures will rule for the next sixty days or until the condition of the European crops is fully determined, and the question of surplus or deficiency there is decided. Only the "1873's" remain. Choice grades have been picked up for shipment at 25@30c. Ordinary grades are taken by brewers at 20@25c, and quote as follows, with market nominal at 15@ 20c:

Americans, 1873's, good to choice			23@25c
Americans, 1874's, low to fair			10@15c
Yearlings and olds			8@20c
Bavarians			20@22c
English			18@22c
California			nominal

—*Price Current.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 5.—Prices are well maintained, but the demand is limited. Sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—XX and above, 52@55c; X, 49@51c; medium, 53@54c; coarse, 45@46c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 46@51c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 45@47c; combing, washed, 60@65c; do unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 61@63c; fine, unwashed, 32@35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 36@38c; tubwashed, 52@57c. Coarse do—washed, 27@35c; do unwashed, 24@27c; short merino, 34@40c; extra and merino, pulled, 46@48c. No. 1 super, pulled, 46@48c; fine, 37@46c. Texas—Fine and medium, 30@35c; do coarse, 26@28c. California—Fine and medium, 25@35c; do coarse, 25@30c.—*North American.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Wool quiet but firm and stocks scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X, XX and above, 52@55c; X, 54@53c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 46@48c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 49@ 51c; medium, 52@53c; coarse, 45@48c; tub washed, 50@52c; extra and merino pulled, 42@ 45c. No. 1 and super pulled, 44@45

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

THE Democratic repudiationists have got their hard money brethren down and are vigorously sitting on them.

THE most imperative duty of the hour is for the Government to make it thoroughly understood throughout the whole country that the principle which conquered the rebellion is fully capable of asserting its conquest.

KENTUCKY announces that its Democratic majority is 60,834. The leading organ of that party in that State also announces, officially: "We never convict anybody of murder except a nigger or pauper."

SOME of our Democratic State exchanges complain that they cannot understand the platform recently laid down by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg. We observe, also, that they labor under a similar difficulty with regard to the Ten Commandments.

THE imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for August, fell off a little over one million dollars, as compared with the corresponding month of 1873, whilst the decrease for the last eight months is nearly eight million dollars, as compared with the relating period of last year.

THE total exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York since the first of January, this year, up to last Saturday, were $197,859,492, against $190,229,227 last year and $147,186,885 in 1872. The exports of specie during the same period were $41,429,542, against $30,894,516 last year, and $56,915,660 in 1872.

THE coinage at the Philadelphia Mint last month amounted to $1,698,590, of which $1,600 was gold, $96,000 silver, and $1,600 base coinage. The coinage at the San Francisco Mint, during the same period, amounted to $4,120,000 in gold, and to $181,000 in silver trade dollars and $9,000 in subsidiary silver coin.

CATCHING their tone from the keynote of the Democratic State platform, the opposition papers of the Commonwealth are furious in their denunciation of Civil Rights. These writers probably think that their "superiority" over the negro would be fatally imperilled the moment the latter was afforded an equal chance in the world.

"WE WILL crawl up by next year to the Illinois resolves."—*Samuel J. Randall.*

No matter in what direction Democracy sets its face, there can be no doubt of the fact that the facile Pennsylvanian has described its mode of locomotion with perfect accuracy. "Upon thy belly shalt thou *crawl*, and dust shalt thou eat, all the days of thy life."

THE people of Ohio having rejected their new State Constitution, the coming election will be held on the second Tuesday of October, as usual. The campaign just inaugurated there will consequently be a short one. It is to be hoped our Republican neighbors may also make it sharp and decisive. Indiana holds her State election on the same day.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has been enriched and ennobled by the countless industries which have sprung up and flourished within her borders under the quickening encouragement of Protection, which is everywhere being savagely assailed by the repudiationist Democracy of other States, and in whose defense the Democratic platform makers of this State had not a solitary word to say. Could the force of cowardice possibly go further?

OPPORTUNITY and incentive generally go hand in hand. The last annual report of the English Postoffice Savings Bank, recently published, shows an increase in the number of depositors of 120,000 within a year. The sums now standing to the credit of all depositors is £21,000,000, or upwards of $105,000,000. In England and Wales, one in sixteen has money in the Postoffice Savings Bank, and in Ireland, one in one hundred and five, whilst in Scotland the number is a mean between these two extremes.

THE United States Circuit Court of New Jersey has just laid down the following important principles in patent law. They are of interest to many people hereabouts:

In order to render a device patentable, it need not possess utility, or be any better than others of its kind: it is sufficient if, being new, it serves a useful purpose.

A patent raises the presumption that the grantee is the first inventor of the article monopolized; and to overcome this it must be shown that there was prior knowledge of the invention, under such circumstances as to give the public a right to continue the use of it.

If a reasonable doubt exists as to the truth of the evidence adduced to impeach the novelty of the invention, the presumption in favor of the patentee must prevail over it.

WEST VIRGINIA holds within her rugged breast a veritable empire of mineral wealth. The latest discovery is that of an extraordinary deposit of iron, near Moorfield. Several veins have been opened, all of them of extraordinary thickness and richness. The ore is taken out in immense blocks, some weighing three hundred pounds, which lie wedged compactly together, but are easily separated with the crowbar. On the surface these blocks lie horizontally, and cover an area of one hundred yards in width, and miles in length. Beneath the surface the blocks are perpendicular and in veins of untested thickness, though known to be more than thirty inches. Pittsburgh ought to profit by this revelation.

THERE is supposed to be iron enough in Missouri to supply the whole country; in one deposit alone there is estimated to be over 14,000,000 tons of the ore; elsewhere there are 230,000,000 tons, or enough to build 2,000,000 miles of railroad. That State is also exceedingly rich in lead, tin, zinc, copper, and other minerals of value, and it ought to teem with an industrious and thriving population of farmers, stock-raisers, miners and manufacturers. It has all the elements and resources necessary to place it high up among the wealthiest and foremost States of the Union. But the curse of Bourbonism is upon it, and so nearly all its splendid advantages and opportunities in agriculture, commerce and manufacture go for next to naught.

IN AN interesting communication to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* contrastive of European with American grain dealers, ALEXANDER DELMAR, late statistician of the Treasury Department, says it is not risking too much to say that four of the vast commercial transactions in grain that take place in this country are based upon anything more than very rough and indefinite accounts of the crops, daily market quotations at Liverpool, fluctuations of markets in this country, and the commercial movements, freights, etc. If this be substantially the fact, it follows that our grain dealers are operating upon very insecure bases, and that, to a great extent, they are at the mercy of the great grain dealers of Europe, who, there is every reason to believe, take pains to be far more carefully informed. The market quotations and other commercial data are to them of little account, except for transactions from day to day. Their great speculations are based not, as here, upon a diagnosis of symptoms, but of causes, their first object being to sum up the crops and consumption, believing that the rest will follow: and the success with which they have, for so many years, and contrary to nature, impressed the quotations of their little markets upon our great ones, would seem to go far to establish their claim to a profounder study and better understanding of the subject in its most essential aspects.

ACCORDING to the exhibit published by the Buffalo papers of the flour and grain trade of that port for last month, and from the opening of navigation to August 31st, the transportation must have been very dull during the month. The total receipts of grain for that period were 6,230,896 bushels against 7,980,903 bushels last year, and 8,017,695 bushels in 1872. The imports of flour, however, were in excess of those for the corresponding month last year, being 160,120 barrels against 134,994. The aggregate receipts of grain since the opening of navigation were 32,653,475 bushels, against 34,992,314 bushels in 1873, being a decline of 2,338,839 bushels. The movement of wheat was considerably in excess of that of last season, while that of corn and oats shows a large decrease. The exports of grain from the opening of canal navigation on May 5th, to and including August 31st, were 24,144,997 bushels, against 24,606,903 bushels from the opening, on May 15th, in 1873, and 25,464,726 bushels in the year preceding. The greatest falling off was in corn and oats, the shipments of the latter having been very light all the season. The exports of wheat, however, show a decided increase. The total of this season was 12,091,418 bushels, against 9,885,662 bushels in 1873, and 3,160,407 bushels in 1872. The shipments of corn this year aggregate only 11,136,413 bushels, while last year they were 18,487,046 bushels. The canal receipts from tolls to August 31, 1874, aggregated $726,249 79, against $734,217 94 in the corresponding period last year, showing a loss for the season of $7,968 15.

REFERRING to the emphatic remonstrances lately made by the manufacturers of this State against the adoption of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, a leading English journal—the Sheffield *Telegraph*—shows its hand as follows:

"What wonder these gentlemen indulged in heated speeches and passed condemnatory resolutions? They know that, the Reciprocity Treaty once passed, the days of monopoly are numbered. Congressional and especially Senatorial mills grind slowly, but, with the new Democratic blood being rapidly introduced into their management, they will inevitably grind monopoly to an impalpable powder. Meantime, in the wrath of Pennsylvanian manufacturers at the possible introduction of what they consider to be the thin end of the wedge, known as reciprocity with Canada, the thick end of which is Free Trade, English manufacturers in general, and Sheffield manufacturers in particular, should see that something is transpiring worthy of their earnest attention. Since Pittsburgh is so enraged at the distant prospect, when import duties are abolished, of being brought into a neck and neck race with Sheffield—Sheffield only handicapped with the cost of freight across the Atlantic, it is time for Sheffield to get itself into training, that when the event comes off it may not be found too late at the taps. The event is yet in the distance, but what we desire to point out to Sheffield manufacturers is this—as the winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Oaks, and the Derby, give some indication of the winner of the Great St. Leger—there may be a field in which Sheffield manufacturers can, in the event of the Reciprocity Treaty being ratified, show their capacity for competing with Pennsylvania manufacturers on their own ground, when free trade, of which reciprocity is the first fruits, opens that ground to international competition. England has been emphatically assured by the Canadian Prime Minister, the Canadian Plenipotentiary, and—lastly and most strongly—by Lord Dufferin, in his speech at Chicago, that Canada will not consent to a differential arrangement to the prejudice of the mother country. In other words, what the United States is permitted to import into Canada at specific duty or free duty, that also it will be arranges may be imported from the United Kingdom on precisely the same terms. Well, then, shall not our iron and hardware manufacturers go up and possess the land?"

That is to say, the Canadian Government will not extend to us any privileges which are not equally shared by the manufacturers of the parent country; a point with respect to which the *Iron Age* forcibly observes:

"With the additional stimulus thus given to trade with England, we should be driven from the Canadian markets. As it is now, we manufacture a very large part of the hardware and metal goods imported for the Canadian markets. Throw open our lake ports and border towns to so-called Canadian manufactures, and we should be flooded with cheap manufactures from Great Britain. Still worse—for smuggling could be stopped only by maintaining a costly detective system, which would bring the Government no revenue—British manufacturers depending upon the American market would transfer their skilled labor to Canada, where, with the aid of improved American machinery, they could manufacture for this market under conditions to which we could not compete. We should thus build up Canadian manufactures at the expense of our own industries."

This is, in substantially the ground which the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania took with regard to the same matter; and certainly, in the word of the *Age*, "no friend of American industry need a better argument against reciprocity with Canada than that presented in its support by the Sheffield *Telegraph*." And yet the Democratic leaders of this great and prosperous Commonwealth, on whose multitudinous industries the adoption of the treaty would fall with crushing and ruinous effect, have not a single word of warning to utter against the threatened calamity. What do the people think of it?

THIS is an age of conventions. Almost every calling, trade and profession now has its annual gathering. Doctors, dentists, railroad men, steamboatmen, iron men, lumbermen, farmers, and brewers, and many other callings, meet annually to consider their respective interests. The first national convention of masters ever held in the United States, is now in session at Niagara Falls. The trade is one of considerable importance. According to the census of 1870 there were in the United States 208 malt establishments, of which 91 were in New York; 34 in Ohio; 21 in Pennsylvania; 17 in Illinois; 10 in Missouri; 7 in Michigan; 5 in Indiana; 4 each in Kentucky, Iowa and California, and 3 each in Wisconsin and Maryland. These establishments used 82 steam engines with 1,159 horse power, and 11 water wheels with 220 horse power. They employed 1,460 hands and invested a capital of $8,017,248, of which New York had $3,647,066 and Pennsylvania $1,246,300. The amount of wages paid was $700,624, the value of materials $9,002,694 and products $12,016,132. The number of bushels of barley estimated to have been raised in this country in 1872, and, as the Commissioner of Agriculture informs us, it will be about the same in 1873, reached 28,846,400 bushels. Add to this 4,482,200 bushels of malt and barley imported in 1873 after deducting 482,410 bushels exported, and there remain for the year 1872-73 31,292,691 bushels. The amount of beer brewed, during the year ending June 20, 1873, was 8,009,960 barrels. It takes two bushels and a half of malts on an average for one barrel of beer, and this gives 20,024,922 bushels consumed in the manufacture of fermented liquors, leaving a balance of 11,267,679 bushels on hand for manufacture of alcoholic spirits, seed, etc. The principal amount of barley is exported from California. In 1873 it was 439,664 bushels out of 482,410 bushels, and the greater amount of it is shipped to Peru and Australasia. In 1873 Peru received 247,304 bushels; British Australasia 137,129 bushels; Scotland 38,820 bushels; Chili 52,174 bushels, and British Columbia 19,076 bushels. Whilst this country used in the manufacture of beer in 1873 only 20,024,922 bushels of malt, England, Scotland and Wales used, with about one-third less population, 57,245,737 bushels.

British Coal, Iron and Wages.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

The protracted struggle between employers and employed in England is won by the former. They had the ability to endure the longest, and the question was one of endurance. They have forced wages further down in the iron as well as in the coal trade, and have coal, iron and labor at almost the same mark as three years ago. It was stated at a recent railway meeting in Manchester that coal has fallen from twenty to twelve shillings per ton, and steel rails from eighteen pounds to eight pounds and fifteen shillings per ton, and spiegeleisen from fourteen pounds ten shillings to five pounds seven. The average net selling price of manufactured iron, per ton, for three months preceding August was shown before the Northern Arbitration Board to have been £10 18s 11½d, and £11 18s 7d, including South Staffordshire, while Welsh rails are quoted at £7 10s.

This is a consequence of the victory gained over the strikers. By the terms on which the Yorkshire colliery strike was terminated, the men accepted 12½ per cent. reduction. South Wales has resolved to reduce wages to the lowest standard; in Northumberland the coal owners have announced their intention to fix Michaelmas fifteen per cent. reduction has been accepted. And if the investigation reaches the Continent down where any employment whatever is given. It is against this state of affairs, that admits the importation of Welsh rails in competition with American as well as against the want of demand and continuing paralysis of business, that our own iron trade is to contend. The latter may be partially overcome in ensuing months, or may be protracted. The former is an enduring as it is a mighty evil, and competent to excuse the want of energy that is seen in the trade.

WORDS in controversy oftentimes fail of carrying their due significance, for the want of a concise popular definition. There are two much used in Europe just now, which are little known in their original force in this country. These two words are "ultramontanism," and "Cesarism." A recent writer gives an explanation, which if not entirely true and exact as to details, is sufficiently correct for general application. "Ultramontanism" is the dominance of Church over the State; "Cesarism," the dominance of State over Church and everything else. Happily in this country we have no practical interest in the question, Church and State being distinct and separate; but the definition will serve to show at least what each party accuses the other of aiming at in the old world.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR

The Boston *Transcript* calls it "the third term phantasy."

The Indiana State Industrial Exposition was opened yesterday.

The mosquitoes have entered on an active fall business campaign.

The hugest joke of the season: the bid of the Democratic press for colored votes.

The National Convention of American Sportsmen meets at Niagara Falls to-morrow.

In shutting up its free schools the South simply encircles its own neck to throttle itself.

The dog days are over. In our city the dogs have behaved themselves very well indeed.

Everything now is wide open—schools, churches, theaters, and the politicians' mouths.

The *Post* is still engaged in a ferocious tilt against the phantoms of its timid imagination.

Michigan has renominated all her Republican Congressmen, and, what is better, will re-elect them.

William Lloyd Garrison takes the right view of the Southern disturbances. He is for decisive measures.

Up in the Northwest the lumbermen are now looking over their pine lumber preparatory to the winter's campaign.

The whole of Western Iowa is said to be rapidly filling up with cattle and hogs from Nebraska and Kansas.

That miscreant who attempted to burn the State archives of Louisiana last Friday night was a Democrat.

The total value of the exports from Boston last week was $488,174, of which $14,656 represented re-exports.

It begins to look as though the journal "founded by Horace Greeley" repented the Proclamation of Emancipation.

That whole bad Brooklyn business is sinking into decay, like a green grocer's garbage too long left standing.

A fat take. A compositor on the Portland, Oregon, *Bulletin*, has just fallen heir to nearly half a million dollars.

Redpath will deluge Boston with the eloquence of eighteen lecturers this winter, at twenty cents admission a lecture.

There is a serene and tranquil grace about September that all the witcheries of the younger months cannot surpass.

It is estimated that England will want but $110,000,000 worth of wheat this year against the $175,000,000 paid last year.

The Mennonites have just built a new church in Philadelphia. Beside this there are two other congregations in that city.

The silver lining seems now to have put in an appearance after twelve months of depression incident to the September panic.

The *Kingdom of Heaven* has descended on the "Hub," and appears monthly, from Boston, at seventy-five cents a year, and dear at that.

As practically conducted at present, the *Central Law Journal* doubts the beneficial effects of law schools upon the profession or the public.

Shy and sweet, and tenderly beautiful as Spring may be, it is still unripe and capricious compared with the mellow charm of September days.

The insurance companies still look with great aversion upon Chicago, and the panic on the subject of fire in that city has in no wise ceased.

The practice of vivisection, or the dissection of living animals, is said to have become reprehensibly prevalent in some of our medical institutions.

These Southern Kuklux have just enough of Anglo-Saxon manhood to drive them down to a deeper depth of savagery than a Sioux can reach.

The amount of dividends and interest on public and corporate obligations, announced for payment in Boston during the present month, is $2,377,368.

Presaging the millenium. A large quantity of old iron from the scene of the Crimean war is being converted into plowshares by a New Jersey foundry.

A New Orleans paper tells a shocking story of a paralytic citizen who is so full of electricity as to have it sparkling in one eye and dripping from his finger tips.

A new, long, narrative poem, entitled "The Mistress of the Manse," by Dr. Holland, the author of "Bitter Sweet" and "Kathrine," is shortly to be published.

Still growing. From the statistics of the Philadelphia building inspectors it appears that notwithstanding the dull season, there will be over 4,000 new houses erected this year.

"Lord, what a cow!" was the approving remark of a tectotal judge of Vermont, the other day, after swallowing a potent punch which had been offered to him as a glass of milk.

Minnesota boasts of a breed of chickens with eyes in the top of the head, which grow once and then expire. Here is a rare chance for the *Post* to replenish its stock of roosters.

President Grant's recent order in relation to the Southern race troubles makes it pretty certain that he has no present designs upon the white conservative vote of that section.

Of the one hundred and four Episcopal Bishops consecrated in the United States since the Revolutionary war, fifty-three have passed away, the last being Bishop Whitehouse.

The Erie canal revenues have fallen off so that the total for the summer is some thousands less than last year's. New York will have to lower its tolls, or give up the canal business.

A company, with a large capital, has just been formed for agricultural purposes in Colorado, which contemplates the immediate cultivation of 250,000 acres on the border of the Arkansas river.

The three card monte swindlers are raising the cry of free trade and thieves' rights. One of them has just sued a Western railroad company for damages for ejectment from its trains.

Sambo, like "Banquo's ghost," will not down, and so the Democratic politicians and their agents, the Ku-Klux, have determined to string him up. And that's the pith of the whole Southern difficulty.

Last Friday an engineer in the office of the Philadelphia *Democrat*, had his right hand crushed, so as to require amputation, by the same printing press from which the inventor, Bullock, received a fatal injury.

"As surely as the South begins to get on its feet do its madmen proceed to kick the fat in the fire."—*Courier-Journal.*

In other words, their malice is greater than their caution.

Massachusetts has just established a snuff mill, which is said to be demanded by the great increase in the habit of snuff-dipping in New England, an accomplishment which was learned in the South during the war.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster General Jewell is a versatile statesman. He can run a foreign ministry, be Governor of a State, perform the duties of Postmaster General, or speak at a Methodist camp meeting love feast, and do them all well.

Mr. A. M. Powell, recently editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and connected with the *National Temperance Advocate*, is to edit a new local paper at Northampton, Mass., to be known as the Northampton *Journal*.

A young lady of extraordinary capacity addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well, and mother's got the his Terricks; brother Tom is got the Hupin Kaugh, and sister Ann has got a babee, and I hope these few lines will find you the same, rite sune. Your affectionate kusen."

A doubtful story comes from the London correspondent of the New York *Graphic* to the effect that the Princess of Wales, having returned with her father to Denmark, proposes to remain there henceforward and quietly separate from her husband, whose repeated infidelities have driven her to such a course.

According to the Boston *Pilot*, there are in Massachusetts 914 O'Sullivans or Sullivans, 34 of whom retain the O; 820 Murpheys, 452 O'Briens, 432 McDonalds, and McDonnells, 304 McLaughlins, 233 O'Neill's, 240 Fitzgeralds, 190 Hogans, 104 Coughlins, 370 Welchs, 225 Flynns, with smaller companies of McConagles, McGinnis's, O'Connells, O'Keefes, O'Conners, O'Donnells, Sheehans, Flaherys, Foleys and Connellys.

In Nashua, N. H., resides a young girl whose pitiful lot excites the deepest sympathy. When a child she was scalded about the head and face, and although she survived her injuries the raw face of childhood was changed to a mask—a travesty on the human countenance—absolutely frightful in its hideousness. In Lowell, Mass., where she once lived, so great was the horror excited by her appearance that she was forbidden by the authorities to show herself upon the streets. At Nashua she ventured out the other day and several ladies fainted at the sight of her, and a call is now made upon the authorities of that place to forbid her appearance on the streets.

STATE NEWS.

Danville wants letter carriers.

Three inch dust bothers Allentown.

An eyeless baby was born in Allentown the other day.

Governor Hartranft's son has entered Lafayette College.

Northumberland schools will take no boys that use tobacco.

The Glen Iron works, in Lehigh county, will start up in a few days.

The new M. E. church at Tidioute was dedicated on Sunday, 6th inst.

Next week will witness the first negro who ever served on a Lehigh county jury.

Erie will have to do without krant this winter, as a worm is destroying all the cabbage.

One hundred men were discharged from the Erie shops at Susquehanna last Saturday.

The potato crop will be light in Bucks county this fall, owing mainly to dry weather.

The corner-stone of the African Methodist church, Doylestown, was laid on Sunday last.

There have been 120,600 visitors to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden since the first of July.

The new Presbyterian church, at Carversville, Bucks county, will be dedicated on the 19th inst.

The old theater at Oil City—which has been an eyesore for a long time—is being demolished.

The Mayor of Reading has sued two men for slander, they having circulated bad stories about him.

The work of blowing out furnace No. 2, Roberts Iron Company, Lehigh county, was completed on Friday last.

The furnace at South Easton, which has been undergoing repairs, will be completed and blown in in the course of a few days.

Mr. G. A. Needle, of the late Tidioute *Daily Journal*, is now publishing the *Parker City Daily*. May he make his new venture a success.

Samuel Lann, a boy of fourteen, employed in a store at Karns City, died of strangulation brought about by throat disease, on Friday.

The trustees of the Indiana Normal school have issued bonds for $35,000, for the purpose of furnishing and refitting the school buildings.

A little child of Mrs. Maria Lins, of Allentown, fell into a tub of hot water on the 2d inst., and died on the 3d from the effects of the scalding.

A pair of twin sisters, living in South Bethlehem, gave birth to twins on Saturday night. The four youngsters were born about the same hour.

Rev. William Elliott has resigned from the Sugar Creek Presbyterian church, Forest county, and accepted a call from the congregation at Tionesta.

The saw mill of James Murch & Co., in Williamsport, was burned on the 4th inst., together with a quantity of lumber. Loss $10,000; insurance $4,000.

Last Sunday week, a simple-minded woman, while on her way home from church, at Karns, was knocked down by four ruffians and outraged.

The first mortgage bondholders of the suspended East Brady Iron Works have determined to allow the workingmen's claim of $30,000 on account of back wages.

The decrease in coal shipments from the Lehigh region this year, as compared with same time last year, by way of the New Jersey Central route, is 276,938 tons.

H. H. Lamb & Co.'s dry goods store and warehouse, and Dr. Ross' office, in Shephardstown, Cumberland county, were burned on the 4th inst. Loss $12,000.

William Elliott, the Sheriff of Philadelphia, advertises in the papers notices, in which fourteen are applied for by the wives, and only two by the husbands.

The Williamsburg Manufacturing Company recently disposed of four hundred tons of pig iron to the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, $27 per ton being the price paid.

Bears are reported plenty in Forest county. A few days since, three boys, while out gunning, came across an old one with two cubs, all of which they succeeded in capturing.

A little child of Norman Waidley, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, was burned to death one day last week. She took some lighted paper out of the stove, and set her clothing on fire.

A daughter of Robert Herron, aged fifteen years, on Friday last, was burned to death, at Greenfield, Washington county. She was pouring oil upon the fire and the can exploded, etc.

Mr. David Hites, one of the oldest residents of Hayfield township, Crawford county, died last week at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Eighteen ministers of the Gospel in Allentown publish a protest against the publication and circulation of a Sunday paper in that city. The paper will come out all the same, it is said.

The Fish Commissioners of the State will probably make a fine display of salmon trout at the Berks county fair from the State hatching houses at Donegal Springs, near Marietta, Lancaster county.

Hon. Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, has been associated with Gen. Butler in behalf of Theodore Tilton in his great suit against Henry Ward Beecher, which will be tried in New York shortly.

The Bullock press in the *German Democrat* office, Philadelphia, which killed its inventor, Mr. Bullock, cut the hand of William Geary, off on the 4th inst., while he was engaged in cleaning the machinery.

On Thursday afternoon last, as Jos. W. Baldwin was driving a yoke of oxen, in Greenfield, Chester county, the cattle overturned with him and he was so severely injured that he died the same evening.

A destructive fire occurred at Milford on Wednesday, destroying property to the value of $15,000, the principal losses being Frujen & Van Elder, dry goods dealers, and the estate of John R. Wells deceased.

The Taylor brothers, of Altoona, killed the first deer of the season in what is known as the "Kettle," a few miles from that city, on Friday. It was a buck, and weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds.

A Scranton mad dog bit his master, four other dogs, a doctor, and the dust all in an hour, one day last week. The dogs bitten have been tied up to await developments and the persons bitten have submitted to the usual treatment.

A young man was arrested and imprisoned, last week, for whispering to a young lady during service at the Bradford, Erie county, camp meeting. He has brought a counter charge against the woman who caused his arrest, for false imprisonment.

Caterpillars of from one to three inches in length, have completely stripped the forest trees of all foliage, west of Ashland, Schuylkill county, not even leaving a vestige of a leaf on a tree, and the ground last week was entirely covered with them for half a mile.

There are seventy-two postoffices in Westmoreland county at this time; eighty-one in Allegheny; fifty in Armstrong; forty-five in Butler; twenty-three in Cambria; eighteen in Fayette; twenty-eight in Indiana; twenty-five in Jefferson; twenty-two in Lawrence and seventy-four in Washington.

The Reading Cotton Mill turns out 8,000 yards per day and consumes 20,000 pounds of cotton to do so. There are three hundred employees, of whom two-thirds are women and one-third men and boys. These three hundred workers are paid on the Saturday of each month. The total monthly payments average $5,000.

Father McNamee, of Phœnixville, went to Pottstown with the intention of officiating in St. Aloysius Catholic church. On Sunday morning, after the choir had sung the first portion of the mass, the priest's non-appearance created some surprise, and a boy being sent to the vestry room, the reverend father was found in his robes lying upon the floor in a fainting condition. The congregation was dismissed.

Stephen Bilands, of Butler, Superintendent of the Bilands Oil Company, was dangerously injured in a runaway last Friday. The horse became frightened at some object and running against a stone overturned the buggy. Bilands was thrown out but became entangled in the lines and was dragged along the ground some distance. He was at last thrown against a stump, injuring his back and breaking several ribs. When picked up he was unconscious. The physicians think he will recover, although he lies at present in a sad condition.

In a test case at Harrisburg on Thursday, Judge Pierson gave his decision in regard to transgressing the Sunday law, that the transgressor can be fined for each and every sale of cigars and merchandise during the day. This is believed to be the first decision upon this point in Pennsylvania. Under the English laws only one fine during the entire Sunday could be imposed. He also decided that a house having a hotel license can sell ice cream or anything in the eatable line to citizens or transient customers. The prosecutions were brought by the Sunday League.

The West Chester *Record* says: A young man living at Exton, West Whiteland, the other day was visited by his uncle, who said to him that the young men of the present day would not do as he did when he was young, in order to make money, when our young friend replied that he would do anything to make money honestly. His uncle then told him that if he would go to the wharf in Philadelphia and saw one load of wood he would give him $200, feeling that this offer was a safe one. But our hero took his uncle at his word, and went to the wharf and sawed the wood. The uncle, true to his word, made out a check in the name of Robert Techin for $200, and forwarded it to our hero sawyer.

The Butler County Mining and Manufacturing Company was organized at Harrisburg, on Friday last, with a capital of $300,000. A large tract of coal, iron and limestone lands have been leased in Marion and Venango townships. The officers are as follows: B. Heidrick, President; William Barnum, Treasurer. The Directors are B. Heidrick, of East Brady; William Barnum and Henry Rawle, of Erie; John Adams, of Armstrong county; Charles Meek, of Sharon; Jonathan Snyder, of Mercer county. George H. Moore was elected Secretary.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Joseph Porchy, of Frenchtown, Wayne township, celebrated his 102d birthday on Monday last. Mr. Porchy is quite lively and active, walks long distances without apparent fatigue, and is in much better health than he was two years ago when we recorded his centennial. Mr. Porchy was married at the age of seventeen, and probably has more married life to his credit than any man in the United States, viz: eighty-five years. He has a daughter residing in Buffalo eighty-four years old, and seven generations of the family are now living.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says: Our report of the shipments of lumber from this city for the week closing on the 29th of August shows an increase of 334,947 feet over the previous week. As the increase has averaged over a quarter of a million feet per week for several weeks past, it may be taken as an indication of a restoration of the trade to its former proportions at no distant day. Thus far 172,429,380 feet of lumber have been forwarded to market from this city, requiring the services of 13,231 cars and 502 canal boats for its transportation. From points on the Northern Central Railroad south of Troy, and between Renovo and Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the shipments foot up a total of 14,731,680 feet. For the same period Lock Haven has sent to market 23,390,000 feet.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 5th inst. says: Chief of Police Clauser of Hazelton, was shot and instantly killed by a man named Labb, in that place, last night about twelve o'clock. Labb had been, previous to the murder, walking up and down the street shooting a revolver off right and left. Chief Clauser stepped up to him and ordered him to cease firing and go home. Labb immediately leveled the revolver at Clauser and fired, the latter dropping in his tracks and dying almost instantly. Labb was arrested and this morning he was arraigned before the jail at Wilkesbarre, where he will await trial at the next term of court. Chief Clauser was an excellent officer, an upright citizen, and was very highly esteemed by the people of Hazelton.

The Pottsville *Journal* of Monday says: One of the most terrible affairs that ever occurred in Shenandoah took place there Saturday evening. It appears that for some time past a man named Wm. Langbaugh has been greatly annoyed by the depredations of some boys whose ages range from thirteen to seventeen years. These lads have broken into his garden and stolen his fruit, in spite of his warnings. On Friday night the police officer on the watch for the marauders, but they did not come. On Saturday night, however, he found them at their mischief, and, arming himself with a gun, he started after them. They ran and he fired with fatal effect, killing a lad named Maguire. The indignation of the citizens was so intense that fears were entertained that violence to Langbaugh. He consulted safety in flight, and hid himself until officer John Williams could bring him to jail. He was brought here yesterday morning and is now safe in Fort Ward.

A letter from Blooming Grove says: A young man named George Howell, of this place, on Thursday last, went to Perch Pond, two miles from here, and near the western boundary of the Blooming Grove Park, to hunt wild ducks. A little brother, four or five years old, accompanied him. While they were floating in a boat in the pond, a duck flew by them. Howell turned quickly in the boat to see where the bird rested. The suddenness of the motion upset the boat, and its inmates were thrown into the water. Howell went to the bottom and never came to the surface. His little brother by some means managed to climb on the upturned boat. He drifted about the pond all day, being unable to effect a landing. About dark the wind blew the boat into the inlet of the pond and the boy waded ashore, and made his way home through the woods, where he announced the drowning of his brother. A party of men reached the pond about midnight and were guided to the spot where Howell was drowned. With the aid of lanterns the body was found. It was in an erect position, the feet being stuck in the mud, where the unfortunate young man had been held until he was dead.

OHIO NEWS.

Bellaire is investing in a new market house.

A Dayton inebriate boasted that he was a "regular stem-winder."

F. Wolf, of Toledo, was found dead in his bed on Thursday evening.

The Huron county fair will be held September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2d.

A new Independent Democratic paper called the *Guidon*, has been started at Hamilton, by John McElwee.

The second reunion of honorably discharged soldiers of Jefferson farm will be held at the farm October 1st.

The colored citizens of Lancaster are making extensive preparations to celebrate the anniversary of emancipation on the 22d.

McCord, of the Wellsville *Union*, was recently fined by the Mayor of that ancient town, for getting off a railroad train when in motion.

A new German newspaper, independent in politics, will be started at Springfield September 11th. It will be called the *Journal*.

Mr. Lemmix, of Columbiana, while eating at Miller Willson's, at Warren, on Wednesday evening, choked, and immediately expired.

Cumberland has a sensation in the suit brought by Miss Jennie Culbertson against Lucius S. Smith, for breach of promise of marriage. Both parties are young, and respectably connected.

While George Puchei was driving out of a freestone quarry at Portsmouth, yesterday, with an immense rock on his wagon, the rock slipped off, and falling on him crushed him frightfully.

An inebriated husband was besought by a persistent wife with an infant in her arms, to leave a certain saloon the other day. Her entreaties were in vain, and as a last resort she laid the baby down on the counter and walked out. Its cries so irritated the unnatural parent that he took it in his arms and started for home.—*Wooster Republican.*

A sad accident occurred at Fitchville, Huron county, last week. Adelbert Hinkley, a lad some sixteen years of age, and a resident of that township, was assisting around a threshing machine at Henry Carpenter's, and while in the act of stepping across the cylinder, slipped and fell, his left foot coming in contact with the cylinder, which was in motion, was drawn by it into the machine, literally grinding it to pieces. The amputation was stopped as soon as possible, but not until his leg was so badly injured that it had to be amputated some distance above the knee. After the machine had stopped it was some minutes before he was extricated from it, as the cylinder had to be taken out before he could be got out.

A Vein of Iron Ore Discovered in New York City.

(From the New York Times, 3d.)

Yesterday Captain J. W. Bennett, of this city, a Custom House employee, saw a number of laborers engaged in digging a foundation on the northwest corner of Washington and North Moore streets, three blocks from the public stores. As Captain Bennett is an old miner, having been engaged in mining enterprises, principally connected with the iron interest, for more than thirty years of his life, he was attracted by the appearance and the color of the substance that was being carted away from the excavation. Upon a close examination he discovered that the laborers had struck a rich vein of hematite iron ore, worth at any kind from seven dollars per ton. The vein, which is thirty feet wide, was found at a depth of four feet from the surface. Its depth is as yet unknown, for when Captain Bennett left it, the workmen had only penetrated to the depth of three feet. Captain Bennett said that he had frequently heard it stated that no mineral deposit of any kind had ever been discovered on Manhattan Island, and he was consequently much surprised at finding one in the heart of the city. He secured a number of specimens of the ore, which clearly indicate that it was at one time exposed to volcanic action.

MR. FARNSWORTH, an American gentleman connected with the missionary society in the Levant, not long since completed a journey of over 380 miles through Cesarea. His letters disclose the horrors of the famine which has been and is still ravaging that country. It is estimated that at least 10,000 persons have died from starvation. Whole districts have been depopulated. Many houses have been burned for fuel. At the town of Yozgat he found the streets crowded with starving people of the surrounding villages. Some were striving to sell for a little bread their last copper kettle, or bed, or blanket; but at Scongouria things were even worse. Bodies of victims from starvation were left in the streets for days unburied. In one village of fifty or sixty houses Mr. Farnsworth was assured that more than 100 had already died from starvation, and in traveling a distance of twenty-one miles he passed through six villages, five of which were without a single inhabitant, while the sixth had only three families left out of thirty, and these districts had hitherto been fertile and prosperous.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial district, (Phiadelphia,) have nominated Hiram Horter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Benjamin W. Thomas.

Prominent Democrats of Montgomery county claim that the defeat of Ross for Supreme Judge will hurt their ticket in the county, and say that the Republicans will elect three Assemblymen.

The following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Forest county: Assembly—J. Winans. Associate Judge—G. S. Siggins. Treasurer—S. D. Hunt. Commissioner—Eli Berlin. Auditor—J. P. Albaugh.

The *All Day City Item* is authority for this: Sam Josephs says that the man who would sell his vote or his influence ought to be locked up for a year in a cellar in which there is nothing but empty wine bottles.

The Democrats of Cameron county have put in nomination the following ticket: For Assembly—A. H. Boynton. Treasurer—Andrew Dent. Commissioner—Isaac Ramage. District Attorney—S. C. Hyde. Auditor—H. L. Putzel.

Of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General the Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: "Mr. Temple, of Greene county, is another strange nomination, and not such as the people had a right to expect. He has no record except that which he kept while acting as Prothonotary of Greene county."

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 5th inst. says: The Republican Legislative Convention of the Twenty-fifth ward assembled yesterday afternoon at three o'clock at Somerset and Coral streets to select a candidate in place of Mr. Joseph R. Black, who declined the nomination. Mr. John C. Sees, the Deputy Coroner, was the only candidate before the Convention, and he was unanimously nominated.

The Republican primaries were held in Lawrence county on Friday, with the following result: Congress—Hon. John W. Wallace, New Castle. Judge—Hon. Lawrence L. McGuffin, New Castle. Assembly—Dr. John Q. Stewart, Little Beaver, E. S. N. Morgan, New Castle. District Attorney—Aaron L. Hazen, New Castle. Register and Recorder—J. C. Stevenson, Plaingrove. Commissioner—James D. Bryson, New Castle. Auditor—Col. John M. Power, New Castle.

We may confidently challenge a comparison between the Republican State ticket and the Democratic. Olmsted and Latta—"Hyperion to a Satyr." Allen and Temple—experience and tried fidelity against inexperience and untried fidelity. Beath and McCandless—both good soldiers, but Beath the older and longer in the field, with the advantages of a better acquaintance with the duties of the office. Paxson and Woodward—well, as they are both already el